

POSTCARD to See the Wiz

The wizard is back... The wizard is back... The wizard is back...

The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1988

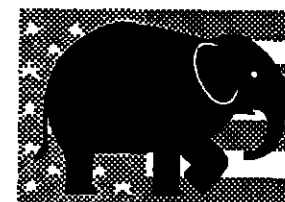
ESTABLISHED 1887... Subscription rates for various countries.



HELP FOR FLOODED KHARTOUM — Sudanese Red Crescent relief workers unload supplies during the weekend near the crumbling mud bones of a village near Khartoum after floods that followed the heaviest rainfall in memory. Distribution has been slowed by mud, as well as by social frictions. Page 2.

Republicans Enjoy Role as Top Dogs Delegates Criticize Dukakis

By Haynes Johnson... NEW ORLEANS — If Democrats left Atlanta in July feeling like they had finally found success by acting like Republicans, they should see the real thing. Here in easygoing New Orleans, Republicans have chosen the perfect setting to celebrate Ronald Reagan's Roaring Eighties. Their parties are the most lavish, their spending the freest, their behavior the most uninhibited. They know who they are: They are the top dogs, economically and politically. Political partisans, observing the displays of affluence and consumption of food and drink at this Republican convention, might churlishly suggest that this is materialism and personal indulgence run amok. But it is not just excess. This is a state of mind. This Republican convention is a gigantic testament to success. Republicans have good reason to think of themselves as winners, and they are behaving like it. The Democrats, losers in four out of the last five presidential elections, were determined to establish a new national self-portrait when they convened in Atlanta. Decorum and unity were their watchwords. They strove to sublimate differences, and were so anxious to be seen as all-business that they debated bawling balloons from their quadrennial meeting and toned down the color scheme for the television audience. The Republicans have not had such concerns. Their colors are bold red, white and blue, their 150,000 balloons are the most to be inflated at a political convention, their penchant for commercialization is unabashed. The passage through a shopping mall to the convention arena is full of merchandise for those with high incomes: It includes luxury consumer goods and extensive political memorabilia, which is hawked at stalls and booths. There is also a large "Republican Market" that sells everything from Republican shoes to Republican radios and telephones. Even the gathering place for Republican delegates follows the superlative tone. They assemble in the Superdome, described modestly in the official literature as "the world's largest indoor space." It is a hall spacious enough to house even Marine's life story and highlights from his congressional testimony last summer on the Iran-contra affair. There is much more than baskin in all this. The Republican National Convention in New Orleans perfectly projects the party's message for this last presidential campaign of the 1980s. Part of the message they hope to sell is simple and free of complexity: All's well in America, citizens. Don't risk your future with the Democrats' gloom and doom. The message belongs to Ronald Reagan, of course, and nowhere does it resonate with more unquestioned conviction than among Republicans assembled in pleasurable party-giving, self-indulgent New Orleans. Nowhere, too, is this message of See PARTY, Page 6



On Page 6... Campaigners favor old ideas over new visions. Lacking surprises, it's hard to grab headlines. Foreign observers are taking careful notes. Louisiana's own leaders are anything but colorless.

Najib Says Afghan Troops Retook Provincial City

By Richard M. Weintraub... KABUL — President Najib of Afghanistan said Monday that his forces had retaken control of Kunduz, the heavily contested capital of the strategic northern province of the same name. Major General Najib, at a news conference with foreign journalists, said that "bandits and plunderers" fighting "in the name of Islam" had caused widespread damage and looting in the city of Kunduz, acknowledging indirectly that the provincial capital had at least partially been under the control of mujahidin resistance forces. Western diplomats reported late last week that Kunduz had fallen to mujahidin forces days after Soviet troops had withdrawn from the province. On Sunday, General Boris V. Gromov, commander of Soviet forces in Afghanistan, said the situation there was "very grave." Western diplomats said Monday that they had received numerous reports from Afghans with contacts in the area that Kunduz had come under very heavy air attack and that Soviet planes were involved. General Gromov said that his forces would enter combat only if they were attacked but it was unclear if these controls extended to the Soviet Air Force. Although the estimated 50,000 Soviet troops remaining in Afghanistan are gathered in a few provinces in the north and west of the country, these include the major air bases at Sindand, Bagram and Kabul, where the capital's airport serves both the Afghan and Soviet military as well as civilian traffic. While President Najib praised the Afghan military for defending major centers in the south of the country after the withdrawal of Soviet forces, he admitted that the situation was "very complicated" in the three northwestern provinces of Takhar, Kunduz and Kunar. This would indicate that either the mujahidin have opened new fighting fronts in the north after drawing large numbers of Afghan Army troops south or that the army is simply more vulnerable to the regular summer offensives in the northern areas. Western diplomats said that between 50 and 55 rockets, apparently fired by mujahidin forces, hit the Kabul region in the past week, an increase from the week before but still well below the onslaught of rockets that struck Kabul in July. President Najib was willing to "sacrifice everything, his family, his country, to his own ambitions and his own selfishness," Mr. Siddiqullah said. The news conference was the first public appearance by Mr. Siddiqullah since he arrived in Pakistan from Afghanistan a week ago. said at a news conference that the president's agents had killed their father in a Kabul hospital in 1983 because he had turned against him. He painted a picture of kidnapping, imprisonment and constant threats against him and his family after an early enthusiasm for the Marxist People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan turned sour. President Najib was denounced by his younger brother Monday as responsible for their father's death, Reuters reported from Peshawar, Pakistan. Siddiqullah Rahn, 35, who defected to the mujahidin last year,

Kiosk

Dubcek Awaits Visa for Travel

VIENNA (Reuters) — The former Czechoslovak leader, Alexander Dubcek, has been given a passport and is likely to receive an exit visa to travel to the West, the government said Monday. The leader of the Prague Spring reform movement of 1968 plans to go to Italy next month where he is due to be awarded an honorary degree by the University of Bologna along with the imprisoned African leader, Nelson Mandela. It would be Dubcek's first trip abroad since 1970 when he served briefly as Czechoslovak ambassador to Turkey.

Seoul Riot Police Block Students' Border March

By Susan Chira... SEUL — Riot policemen crushed a planned student march on Monday to the truce negotiation village of Panmunjom, where students had hoped to meet with their North Korean counterparts. In contrast to students' violent protests over the last few days, most students on Monday refrained from throwing rocks and Molotov cocktails, although some clashes took place. But the police went on the offensive, arresting more than 1,200 students and beating many of them as they dragged them away. The show of force effectively prevented all but small groups of students from taking their protests into the streets of Seoul. A bout of rock-throwing at Yonsei University and several clashes between riot police and small groups of students hurling fire-bombs proved exceptions to a day in which students generally eschewed violence. The public has grown angry over violent demonstrations in the last weeks. "At least they could wait until the Olympics are over," said Han Ki Eun, 34, a housewife. "I would like to ask students to restrain themselves. They should realize who will be the losers — it will be the people and the country. I don't know whether what the government is doing is right, but I'm afraid when I see students being so radical." Students have now taken up the cause of reunification with the North, and had hoped a meeting with North Korean students would be a symbolic overture that would sway public opinion. But while many South Koreans yearn to be reunited with their families and to become one nation again, most are skeptical that can happen soon, and believe the students have a naive view of North Korea. Many Koreans say they believe, however, that the South Korean Government has been too slow in reaching out to the North. Such public pressure prompted President Roh Tae Woo to make several overtures to the North, proposing citizens' exchanges and trade. On Monday, in a speech marking the 43rd anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial rule, he proposed a summit meeting with Kim Il Sung, the North Korean ruler. Although many presidents, including Mr. Roh's predecessor, have proposed such a summit, it has never been realized. See SEOUL, Page 2



FERRARI DIES — Enzo Ferrari, 90, whose red racing cars bearing the badge of the prancing black horse won more than 4,000 victories, has died at his home in Modena, Italy. Page 5.

West Bank Palestinians Seek Independence Call

By Joel Brinkley... JERUSALEM — The underground leadership of the Palestinian uprising has decided that a declaration of independence should be issued for the West Bank and Gaza Strip, but the leadership will let the Palestine Liberation Organization carry out the initiative, according to Palestinians close to the leadership. Even then, the declaration "will be only a political initiative," said one of these Palestinians — well-educated and leading members of the Palestinian community — who are close to the leadership. "No one has any expectations of anything on the administrative level here in the West Bank and Gaza," he said Sunday. "How can you have a real independent state under occupation?" he added. "Are you dreaming? It's an impossible dream." For the last week, Israel has been preoccupied with discussion of the idea that Palestinians are about to declare independence, now that King Hussein of Jordan has relinquished any claim to the West Bank. PLO figures, too, have been quoted as saying they are considering the idea. They have said they may set up a government in exile. If they do, it is likely that they will get diplomatic recognition from the Arab nations and other countries that do not recognize Israel. There are reports that some in the PLO are considering other ideas too, such as setting up some form of provisional government inside the occupied territories. But details are sketchy. Israelis dismiss the proposal for a declaration of independence. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir calls it "a crazy idea since there is no chance whatsoever that it will be realized." "I have the sense that the idea is an abortive concept," he said. "All the camps in Israel — the large camps, at the least — view it as a great danger to our very existence." Paradoxically, it was the Israelis who inadvertently started public discussion of the idea two weeks ago, when they arrested and imprisoned a Palestinian militant, Faisal al-Husseini. Israel said he was working to support the uprising on behalf of the PLO. The authorities searched his office and found a draft Palestinian declaration of independence. The See PLO, Page 2

Why Is Ireland Like Cuba? Against-the-Grain Economics Paying Off

For Haughey, Austerity Program Means Growth and Popularity... By Steve Lohr... DUBLIN — In early 1987, Charles J. Haughey, a flamboyant politician known as a big spender during two previous terms as prime minister, won Ireland's highest office a third time and embarked on a ruthless, politically risky budget-slashing program. The results have been striking, both economically and politically. An economy that had been contracting is growing again. Exports are surging. In fact, Ireland had a trade surplus last year for the first time in two decades. Business confidence is reviving. An entrepreneurial awakening is apparent. The economic success explains the popularity of Mr. Haughey's austerity program with most of his fellow citizens, despite reductions in public services, persistent high unemployment and a continuing emigration of many well-educated young job seekers. Government spending was cut 3 percent last year and is to be cut 4.5 percent this year. These reductions have resulted in hospital closings, larger school classes and the elimination of 10,000 government jobs — measures that, traditionally, would be politically suicidal in Ireland. Yet opinion polls have consistently shown that most of the 3.5 million Irish say the belt-tightening has been needed for a long time. In late May, for example, an Irish Times-Market Research Bureau poll found that 55 percent of the electorate was satisfied with Mr. Haughey's performance. That was the highest rating ever given for an Irish prime minister. Public approval for Mr. Haughey's formula reflects the belief that Ireland's economic future must depend more on private enterprise and less on the public sector, business executives, economists and government officials have said. "Haugheyism" is seen as the politics of economic survival. Although his regimen is often compared with that applied to Britain by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, her policies are inspired by a genuine ideological conviction in free-market economics while his are more a pragmatic accommodation to necessity. Pro-business pragmatism is the Haughey government's party line. "It's Ireland Inc. here now," said Seamus Brennan, the minister for trade. "And that's the way Ireland is going to be run, like a business for growth." At palm-lined resort spots all over Cuba, painters are at work on peeling, neglected hotels, and construction crews are working around the clock to raise new ones. Mr. Castro has rattled off speeches in recent weeks exhorting Cubans to welcome vacationers. At the same time, in a speech July 26, he made one of his toughest rejections of outside influences, be they capitalist or even Soviet. "We must guard the ideological purity of our revolution," he said. "We will use nothing of any method that smells of capitalism." Mr. Castro does not really like tourists, the international arm of consumer-

For Castro, Tourist Campaign Is Bitter Capitalist Pill to Swallow

By Julia Preston... HAVANA — President Fidel Castro, while continuing his campaign to revive Cuba as a major international tourist attraction, is not suddenly throwing open the doors of his long-isolated revolution to let the traffic of humanity flow freely. At palm-lined resort spots all over Cuba, painters are at work on peeling, neglected hotels, and construction crews are working around the clock to raise new ones. Mr. Castro has rattled off speeches in recent weeks exhorting Cubans to welcome vacationers. At the same time, in a speech July 26, he made one of his toughest rejections of outside influences, be they capitalist or even Soviet. "We must guard the ideological purity of our revolution," he said. "We will use nothing of any method that smells of capitalism." Mr. Castro does not really like tourists, the international arm of consumer-

For Haughey, Austerity Program Means Growth and Popularity

By Steve Lohr... DUBLIN — In early 1987, Charles J. Haughey, a flamboyant politician known as a big spender during two previous terms as prime minister, won Ireland's highest office a third time and embarked on a ruthless, politically risky budget-slashing program. The results have been striking, both economically and politically. An economy that had been contracting is growing again. Exports are surging. In fact, Ireland had a trade surplus last year for the first time in two decades. Business confidence is reviving. An entrepreneurial awakening is apparent. The economic success explains the popularity of Mr. Haughey's austerity program with most of his fellow citizens, despite reductions in public services, persistent high unemployment and a continuing emigration of many well-educated young job seekers. Government spending was cut 3 percent last year and is to be cut 4.5 percent this year. These reductions have resulted in hospital closings, larger school classes and the elimination of 10,000 government jobs — measures that, traditionally, would be politically suicidal in Ireland. Yet opinion polls have consistently shown that most of the 3.5 million Irish say the belt-tightening has been needed for a long time. In late May, for example, an Irish Times-Market Research Bureau poll found that 55 percent of the electorate was satisfied with Mr. Haughey's performance. That was the highest rating ever given for an Irish prime minister. Public approval for Mr. Haughey's formula reflects the belief that Ireland's economic future must depend more on private enterprise and less on the public sector, business executives, economists and government officials have said. "Haugheyism" is seen as the politics of economic survival. Although his regimen is often compared with that applied to Britain by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, her policies are inspired by a genuine ideological conviction in free-market economics while his are more a pragmatic accommodation to necessity. Pro-business pragmatism is the Haughey government's party line. "It's Ireland Inc. here now," said Seamus Brennan, the minister for trade. "And that's the way Ireland is going to be run, like a business for growth." At palm-lined resort spots all over Cuba, painters are at work on peeling, neglected hotels, and construction crews are working around the clock to raise new ones. Mr. Castro has rattled off speeches in recent weeks exhorting Cubans to welcome vacationers. At the same time, in a speech July 26, he made one of his toughest rejections of outside influences, be they capitalist or even Soviet. "We must guard the ideological purity of our revolution," he said. "We will use nothing of any method that smells of capitalism." Mr. Castro does not really like tourists, the international arm of consumer-

For Castro, Tourist Campaign Is Bitter Capitalist Pill to Swallow

By Julia Preston... HAVANA — President Fidel Castro, while continuing his campaign to revive Cuba as a major international tourist attraction, is not suddenly throwing open the doors of his long-isolated revolution to let the traffic of humanity flow freely. At palm-lined resort spots all over Cuba, painters are at work on peeling, neglected hotels, and construction crews are working around the clock to raise new ones. Mr. Castro has rattled off speeches in recent weeks exhorting Cubans to welcome vacationers. At the same time, in a speech July 26, he made one of his toughest rejections of outside influences, be they capitalist or even Soviet. "We must guard the ideological purity of our revolution," he said. "We will use nothing of any method that smells of capitalism." Mr. Castro does not really like tourists, the international arm of consumer-

Table with exchange rates: The Dollar in New York, Down 33.25, Pound 1.7148, Yen 133.30, FF 6.3805.

ily and Easily

ALD TRIBUNE

Vertical text on the far left edge of the page, possibly a page number or additional publication info.







# Heat of '88 Seen In 1896 Forecast

## Extreme Conditions May Be a Sign Of Predicted Greenhouse Effect

By Michael Weisskopf  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In 1896, a Swedish chemist, Svante Arrhenius, became the first global weatherman. His country was industrializing, using more and more coal, and Mr. Arrhenius predicted that the concentration of heat-reflecting gases in the atmosphere would increase significantly as factories poured out pollution. He ventured that a doubling of those gases over a few centuries would raise the temperature of the Earth by 7 degrees.

Today, his theory seems prophetic. Sophisticated computers have verified Mr. Arrhenius's temperature projections to the degree — only the timetable differs. Instead of warming over a few centuries, many scientists say the atmosphere is already acting like a greenhouse, trapping the sun's rays and heating the Earth.

Challenged, ridiculed and dismissed for nearly a hundred years, the greenhouse concept now figures into presidential campaign speeches and congressional legislation. The prime ministers of Canada and Norway have called for an international treaty to deal with the problem. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has asked for three times as much money next year as previously budgeted, to find ways of curbing greenhouse gases — principally carbon dioxide discharged by autos, power plants and factories that run on coal and oil.

Nothing forges science and policy more quickly than a crisis, and the heat, farmland drought and foul air in the United States this summer have helped to popularize the greenhouse theory.

But the leap from laboratory to public forum was possible in part because the scientific community has satisfied itself that the 19th-century concept is accurate. There is so much certainty that a physicist with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, James E. Hansen, declared in June with "99 percent confidence" that the greenhouse effect "is here."

At last, actual climatic events and computer simulations had borne out the projections made by Mr. Arrhenius.

One reason Hansen could make that statement was the spectacular convergence of scientific opinion, said John Firor, director of advanced studies at the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado. "There is just no disagreement that we're in for a rapid heating of the only gas that is how rapid."

A few scientists do not agree, arguing that any rise in temperatures will cause a proliferation of clouds that will reflect sunlight back into space, mitigating any warming or even cooling the Earth. But some facts are not disputable. Atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide, which have increased 25 percent since pre-industrial times, are rising rapidly. The temperature of the Earth has jumped nearly a full degree in the past 30 years, and the planet today is warmer than at any time since measurements began 130 years ago. The four warmest years of the past century have all been in this decade — and 1988 is likely to be the hottest yet.

The Earth's temperature has not increased enough yet to blame the effect, according to Syukuro Manabe of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, but the dryness is a "forerunner" of the next century.

Two Senate hearings, three years apart, demonstrated the extent to which the scientific consensus has begun to attract policymakers. At a hearing in December 1985, scientists testified about the greenhouse effect to a virtually empty chamber.

The weather was cold and greenhouse warming seemed like a nebulous problem for the distant future. On a hot, rainless day this past June, Mr. Hansen of NASA made his confident declaration about the arrival of the greenhouse effect to a room filled with senators, lobbyists and reporters.

The remaining dissenters base their argument on the role of clouds, which determine how much sunlight reaches the Earth. As temperature rises, the evaporation of oceans increases, releasing more water vapor into the air and creating cloud formation.

If flat, layered stratus clouds that cover a large area predominate, more sunlight would be reflected back into space, cooling the Earth or lessening the buildup of heat. A proliferation of puffy, isolated cumulus clouds would allow more solar heat to reach the ground, resulting in a warming.

But Robert Charlson, professor of atmospheric sciences at the University of Washington, said no one knows with certainty what type of clouds will form.

The buildup of the atmospheric gases since Mr. Arrhenius made his predictions commits the planet to some warming even if man were to stop emitting them immediately, climatologists say. The heat trapped in the atmosphere has been absorbed by the oceans, which eventually warm up and release heat back to the atmosphere, a cycle that takes about 40 years.

But steps can be taken to interrupt the cycle, and the first legislation has been introduced to cut emissions of carbon dioxide. The bills are controversial, but one scientist who has watched the issue mature for 20 years believes there is reason to be optimistic.

"Any race of animals able to predict the warming of the Earth 100 years ago," said Mr. Oppenheimer of the Environmental Defense Fund, "should be clever enough to do so."

Mr. Oppenheimer said that the power of carbon dioxide was first acknowledged in the 1860s. Produced by volcanoes and respiring green plants, it helps regulate global temperatures by forming a gaseous veil above the Earth that admits sunlight and blocks its escape into space.

The surface of the planet absorbs the sunlight, converts it to heat and radiates it into the atmosphere. The oceans, by absorbing much of the gas, keep the planet from overheating.

It took 120 years for the scientific community to agree that man was capable of disrupting that cycle.

Scientists say that weather is too variable and computer models still too limited to blame a specific climatic event on the greenhouse effect. But the torrid conditions this summer are said to fit into an inexorable trend of global warming that will add an average of 7 degrees as soon as the year 2030.

There are signs everywhere this summer of possible consequences of the greenhouse effect. Michael Oppenheimer of the Environmental Defense Fund and other environmentalists cite an array of conditions: The death of forests, as mountaintop spruce from Maine to North Carolina and California wither from drought and from air pollution magnified by heat; the proliferation of poisonous algae blooms from the Chesapeake Bay to the North Sea; the raging forest fires in Western states, racing through tinder-dry groves; the melting of glaciers in Alaska and in the Andes; the 35-year drying trend of the sub-Sahara; steadily rising sea levels and the erosion of 70 percent of the world's beaches.

# Shooting by Columnist Kindles Gun Control Debate in U.S.

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Nothing fans the ever-smoldering gun control argument into flame faster than an incident involving a gun and a well-known figure.

After the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy, his brother Robert and the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., Congress was moved in 1968 to enact controls on gun imports and interstate gun sales.

Debate over further controls followed the 1975 assassination attempt against President Gerald R. Ford and the 1981 attempt against President Ronald Reagan.

Now the debate is raging again, perhaps as hotly as at any point in a decade or so. This time it is being fueled by an incident involving Carl T. Rowan, a syndicated columnist and television commentator.

The debate goes well beyond whether Mr. Rowan, a longtime advocate of strong gun-control measures, should be pilloried in the court of public opinion and tried in a court of law for firing an

unregistered .22-caliber pistol and slightly wounding a young swimming pool trespasser in his backyard.

A larger issue is an effort on Capitol Hill to enact the most far-reaching handgun legislation since the 1968 law and an effort in Maryland to retain a newly enacted handgun law that is one of the toughest in the country.

Once again there is increasing public debate about the constitutional right to bear arms and the need somehow to end the many murders and holdups committed with easily obtainable guns.

As for Mr. Rowan, as a result of the late-night pool incident he faces misdemeanor charges for possessing an unregistered gun and ammunition.

The gun was not registered as required by city law, he told investigators, because it had been brought into the city by his son, Carl Jr., while the younger Rowan was working as an agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Rowan said his son had given him the gun after he had received several threats on his life. The young swimming pool trespasser, he continued, lunged at

him, leading him to fire the pistol. Opponents of gun controls have seized upon the pool incident, using it to vilify not only Mr. Rowan but also advocates of firearms controls in general.

In the process, the 62-year-old journalist has been called "Rambo Rowan" and the "Jazzzy Vigilante" by some of his critics, while others have lampooned him with posters and placards. He has received a stream of hate calls and letters.

"I am the pawn in a brutal game between those who favor and those who oppose handgun control," Mr. Rowan said at his arraignment after pleading not guilty to a charge that could send him to prison for up to two years. Outside the courthouse, pro-gun advocates jeered.

The gun control legislation now before Congress, which would mandate a seven-day waiting period on handgun purchases so that the police could check the background of purchasers, had already been introduced when Mr. Rowan wounded the young trespasser. But it was attracting little attention beyond Capitol Hill, despite the fact that its passage

would be a major step forward in gun control.

The pool incident changed all that. "It's hard to ascertain what effect the shooting will have on any votes, but it certainly has helped bring the gun issue to the forefront once again," said Richard Gardner, the assistant general counsel for the National Rifle Association, or NRA, the nation's most powerful gun group.

The House is expected to vote on the seven-day delay legislation shortly after Labor Day and the Senate soon thereafter.

Mr. Gardner's assessment also appears to hold true for the Maryland gun control situation.

There, pro-gun forces are citing the Rowan incident as they try to overturn a recently passed law meant to stop the sale of cheaply made handguns that anti-gun forces refer to as "Saturday night specials." The Maryland law will be on the November ballot in the form of a referendum.

Both contests are expected to be close. The rifle association has already spent almost \$3 million in mailings to its three million members, urging them to pressure members of Congress not to pass the legislation.

Gun groups allied with the association are also spending heavily in Maryland in the effort to overturn the new handgun law.

"I don't know how the Rowan thing will cut, but I do know gun control is a hot subject now," said Barbara Lautman, an official of Handgun Control Inc., perhaps the leading anti-gun group.

"We don't have anything like the money to spend that the NRA has, but we think we're going to win in Maryland, and we think we have a good chance of winning on Capitol Hill. These are the most important gun control fights we have seen in a long time."

What does Carl Rowan think of the gun issue given the pool incident? "I want to make it clear," he said the other day as he emerged from his arraignment, "that I still favor a strict national law to control the availability of handguns to those who are not law enforcement officials."



DUTY-FREE DEPARTURE? — A Soviet INF Treaty inspector carrying a new radio cassette recorder shaking hands with his U.S. counterpart while another shifted through his luggage prior to leaving Frankfurt on Monday. They spent the weekend inspecting U.S. nuclear rocket sites in West Germany. The 40 Soviet inspectors arrived Friday and visited four U.S. missile facilities.

# U.S. Relaxes AIDS Drug Rule

By Philip M. Boffey  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Food and Drug Administration, bowing to pressure from AIDS patients and members of Congress, has relaxed its normal rules and agreed to make an experimental drug more widely available to patients suffering from a severe form of pneumonia.

The drug, trimetrexate, has been used experimentally to treat pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, the leading cause of death in AIDS patients. Originally developed as a cancer drug, trimetrexate can have toxic side effects. It has been used by a narrow group of AIDS patients, those who have reactions to the two approved therapies for the pneumonia.

The drug has assumed enormous symbolic importance in the struggle between AIDS patients and U.S. regulators over access to experimental drugs whose safety and effectiveness have not been proven.

The new policy on trimetrexate, amounts to a significant retreat by the Food and Drug Administration. Under the policy the agency will allow the drug to be used by patients who, while suffering no ill effects from the two other drugs used to treat the pneumonia, also did not respond to those drugs.

before they pass all the tests required for marketing approval.

But now, in the case of trimetrexate, the agency has agreed to make the drug available to a group of patients, even though officials said studies have not yet shown effectiveness for that type of patient.

The policy on trimetrexate was hailed by David Barr, a staff lawyer for the Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund, a homosexual rights advocacy group based in Manhattan, as opening "an entirely new approach to providing experimental treatments to people with AIDS and other life-threatening illnesses."

Mr. Barr played a key role in pressing the agency to change its stand on the drug.

The two drug treatments already approved and in standard use against the pneumonia are injectable pentamidine and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, marketed as Bactrim. An inhaled form of pentamidine is used in experiments.

The agency announced in February that trimetrexate would be made available only to patients who experienced severe or life-threatening reactions to the standard therapies. Trimetrexate is potentially toxic to bone marrow cells and the gastrointestinal tract, although the toxicity can be reduced by concurrent administration of another drug. The action by the agency was based on a study that indicated trimetrexate could help.

The agreement that has now been reached will make trimetrexate more widely available through a mechanism outside of the program for distributing experimental drugs, thereby keeping the agency's standards for the program intact while allowing the drug's wider use.

# Contras Fear U.S. Aid Limit Undercuts Bargaining Stance

By Julia Preston  
Washington Post Service

ALONG THE HONDURAS-NICARAGUA BORDER — A Nicaraguan rebel commander, Enrique Bermudez, in a sharply bitter mood, stood surrounded by hundreds of exhausted peasant supporters who marched for a month out of Nicaragua to ask him for rifles — and he had no rifles to give them.

His rage flared as he met the new recruits for the first time Sunday on a muddy hillside in the rebels' main base camp. Mr. Bermudez shouted: "These people didn't come here for us to hand them posters saying, 'Down with the Sandinistas!' They want the sound of their gunfire to be heard."

His audience was a faraway U.S. Congress in Washington.

After the U.S. Senate's approval last week of \$27 million in new humanitarian aid for the rebels, or contras, a frustrated Mr. Bermudez said it would be "a waste of time" for them to return to negotiations with the Sandinista government unless they also received fresh military funds.

Mr. Bermudez condemned the new aid as "insufficient to maintain the unity and viability of our forces" and warned that although it was designed to bolster peace talks in Nicaragua, it would impede them instead by undercutting the contras' bargaining position.

About 11,000 rebel fighters, nearly 70 percent of the total force, have withdrawn since March into a string of tent camps in tropical forests at Yamales, a Honduran hamlet about 200 kilometers (120 miles) east of the capital, Tegucigalpa. In the past week almost 1,000 civilians who served as guides and messengers for the contras in Nicaragua have staggered into the camps, asking to be inducted and armed as full-fledged fighters.

Contra leaders, to publicize their position as the aid debate continues in Washington, got permission from the Honduran military to take foreign reporters to their camps last weekend.

region, fearing the Sandinistas would jail or take other reprisals against them if they remained behind.

The peasants who circled Mr. Bermudez were gant with hunger from the final days of their trek through unpopulated mountains. Their silence was broken by wracking coughs and spitting, their heads were bandaged, their toenails were black with blood from rubbing inside their rubber boots.

A dazed 19-year-old volunteer named Candelaria Chavala began vomiting green bile in the middle of an interview, apparently sick from eating leaves.

The recruits appeared to have little knowledge of the contras' aid predicament. They said they expected to be equipped and trained.

When asked what he thought would happen next, Froilan Malueno, 18, a peasant from southern Zelaya Province being treated in a contra hospital for malaria, said, "We will go back to Nicaragua and fight."

The spirits of contra fighters remain surprisingly high despite the long, tedious illnesses of the camps. The church has long been a haven for the homeless and troubled, but persons with mental problems have recently threatened the staff.

But Mr. Bermudez and some of his top field commanders, now commanding baseball games and food distribution in the camps, have begun to consider the alternatives if no new military aid is approved.

Mr. Bermudez predicted that his forces would divide among fighters who would go back to Nicaragua and continue fighting at any cost, fighters who would take up "banditry and pillage," and fighters who would seek to become refugees. He declined to estimate how big each group would be.

Several commanders said they would not agree to return unarmed to Nicaragua and believed the United States should allow the contra forces to go and live there.

"The only government that ever helped us was Ronald Reagan," said a field commander code-named Musun. "If he can't get any more military aid for us, he should give us funds to go to the United States."

Referring to President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, he said, "Give my men's rifles to Ortega? Never."

Peace talks between the government and the contras within the framework of a regional peace process broke down June 9 after 11 weeks.

The government tried to persuade the contras to lay down their rifles in exchange for a pledge to carry out democratic reforms.

# 1992 A SINGLE MINDED VISION: MARKETING AND MEDIA ACROSS ONE MARKET

## A MAJOR CONFERENCE SPONSORED BY THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE AND LEO BURNETT AMSTERDAM, OCTOBER 4, 1988

The development of a single market in Europe will surely bring a major reassessment of European marketing strategies and advertising approaches. The International Herald Tribune and Leo Burnett are pleased to invite senior executives from the marketing and communications industries to attend an important international conference on the implications of 1992 for the communications industries. Leading political figures, instrumental in the deregulation of the market will address the meeting, and key executives from various sectors of industry will discuss their approach to 1992 and assess the potential impact on marketing and advertising strategies. Those who wish to register should complete and return the form below.

- Chairman: Axel Krause, Corporate Editor/International Herald Tribune; Albert Wittinghoff, Chairman, Noordvrijet & Wittinghoff / Leo Burnett, Amsterdam
- Planning and Marketing Services, UNISYS, Europe, Africa, Ltd., London
- Telecommunications
- Colin Brown, Director, Corporate Relations, UK and International, British Telecom plc, London
- DISCUSSION
- 12:15 EUROPEAN UNITY VS NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY: A POLITICAL VIEW
- Lord Jenkins of Hillhead, former President, European Commission
- 13:00 Luncheon
- MARKETING COMMUNICATIONS IN THE SINGLE MARKET
- 14:15 A TASTE OF FUTURE KNOWLEDGE: A MEDIA PRESENTATION
- Nick Handley, Associate Media Director, Head of International Media, Leo Burnett, Europe and Middle East, London
- 14:45 FORECAST FOR THE EUROPEAN MEDIA
- Dietrich Ginzel, Vice President, International Sales, Cable News Network and Member, IAA Global Commission on Media, New York; Charles Levison, Managing Director, Virgin Broadcasting, former Managing Director, Super Channel, London
- 15:30 1992: THE IMPLICATIONS FOR AGENCY/CLIENT RELATIONSHIPS
- Kerry Rubie, Regional Managing Director, Leo Burnett, Europe and Middle East, London
- DISCUSSION
- 16:15 CHAIRMAN'S CLOSING REMARKS
- 16:30 CLOSE OF CONFERENCE

# Herald Tribune

REGISTRATION INFORMATION  
The fee for the conference is £250 or the equivalent in a convertible currency. This includes lunch, cocktails and conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance of the conference and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before September 20th. Cancellations after this date will be charged the full fee. Substitutions may be made at any time.

Please return the registration form to: International Herald Tribune, Conference Office, 63, Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH, or telephone (441) 379 4302 or telex 262009.

CONFERENCE LOCATION: The Marriott Hotel, Stadhouderskade 21, 1045 ES Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel: (31-20) 83 51 51. Trx: 15087. Fax: (31-20) 83 38 34. A limited number of rooms has been reserved for participants at preferential rates. Please contact the hotel directly.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM: Please enroll the following participant for the 1992 Marketing Conference.  Check enclosed.  Please invoice.

SURNAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
FIRST NAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
POSITION: \_\_\_\_\_  
COMPANY: \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY/COUNTRY: \_\_\_\_\_  
TELEPHONE: \_\_\_\_\_ TELEX: 163-88

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**  
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Now Printed in New York For Same Day Service in Key American Cities.

To subscribe call us toll-free in the U.S.: 1-800-882-2884.

(In New York, call: 212-752-3890.)

Or write: International Herald Tribune, 850 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022. Or Telex: 427175. Or Fax: 212-755 8785.

**Pope Celebrates Mass Dedicated to Madonna**

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II ended a special year devoted to the Madonna on Monday with a solemn, multilingual ceremony before 20,000 people in St. Peter's Square.

In his homily, the pope asked the Madonna to help people, nations and all humanity to rise up to confront "the threats which loom over the entire-great human family." The Mass took place on the feast of the Assumption.

**AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER**

Leading quality book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, nonfiction, poetry, juvenile, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet: HJ Varapras, 514 W. 34th St., New York, NY, 10018 U.S.A.



OPINION

Herald International Tribune

Bush's Coming-Out Party

For Republicans meeting in New Orleans this week, the base mark is not the last election, but the election of 1980. That is the year against which their accomplishments will be measured, and it is the two-term presidency of Ronald Reagan that they must now hope to justify as the basis for four more years of Republican rule to come.

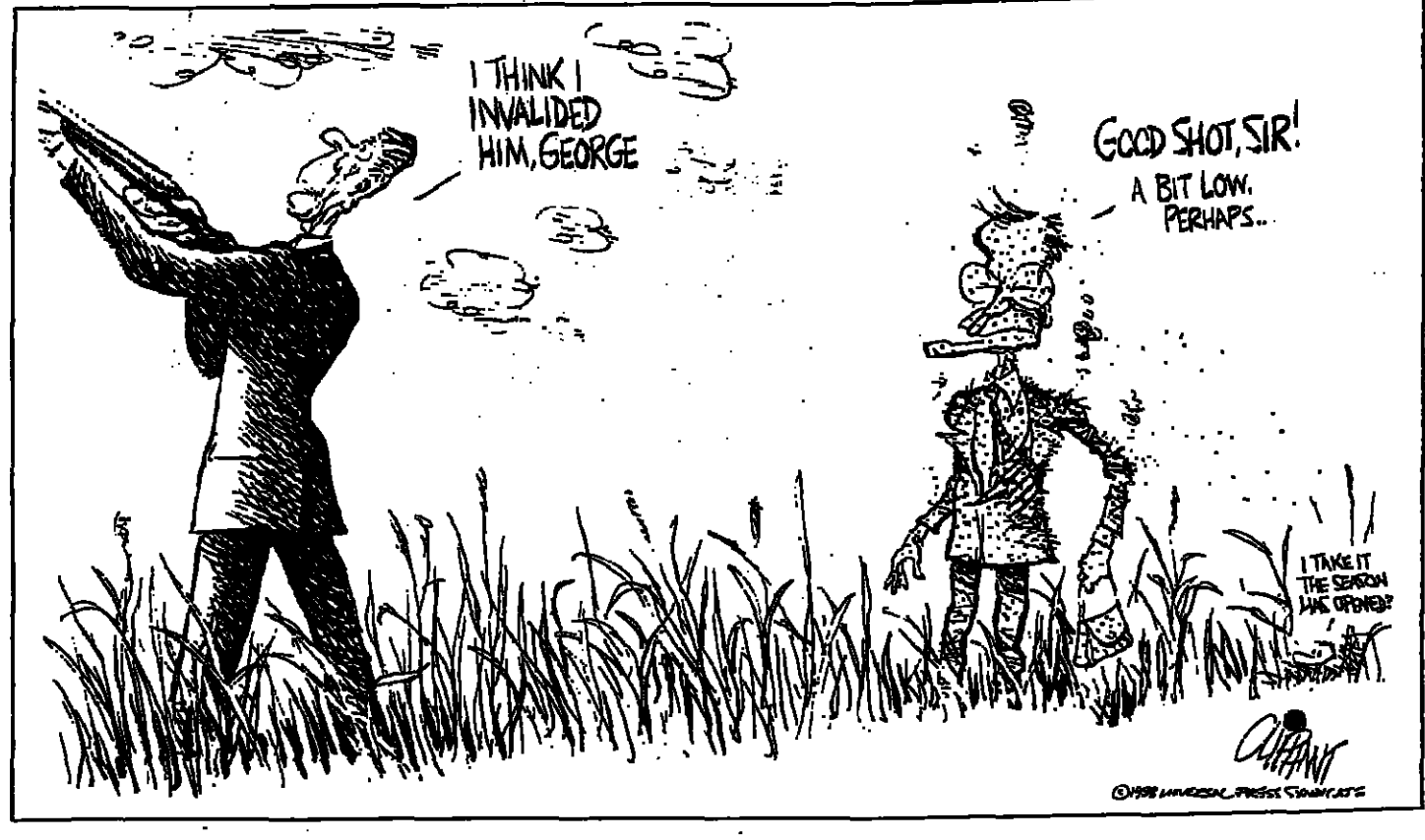
The Hope for Cleaner Air

Eighteen years after Congress passed the Clean Air Act, 100 million Americans still breathe unhealthy, ozone-laden air, and acid rain continues to lake and burn forests throughout the United States and Canada.

Other Comment

Meanwhile, the Children Die
In the end, none of the sides at last month's Cambodia peace talks listened to the others' proposals. The Vietnamese demanded the dismantling of the Khmer Rouge.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982
KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher
JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor



On Foreign Policy, Bush Is Out on a Far-Right Limb

NEW YORK — In attacking Governor Michael Dukakis for being "far outside" the mainstream of American foreign policy, Vice President George Bush has raised a campaign issue that may boom for him.

... and That's Where a Smart Candidate Should Be

NEW ORLEANS — Asked if recent ethical lapses in Washington could be personally blamed on Ronald Reagan, Governor Michael Dukakis replied with what he called an old Greek saying: "A fish rots from the head first."

The Elgin Marbles Belong in Athens

ATHENS — The most enduring complaint of Greece's foreign policy involves neither Cyprus nor rivalry with Turkey over Aegean Sea boundaries but the argument with Britain about the Elgin Marbles, which repose in London under the care of the British Museum.

Cambodia: The Obstacle Is in Beijing

By Michael Leifer
LONDON — Despite the inconclusive talks in Indonesia last month, a conventional wisdom has emerged about Cambodia. A political settlement of the conflict there is said to be in sight, encouraged by improving relationships between the big powers, particularly China, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Enzo Ferrari

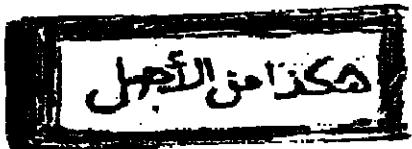
Enzo Ferrari
The writer, a professor of international law at Columbia University, was deputy assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs under President Kennedy. He contributed this to The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Slavery in Congo
BRUSSELS — Cardinal Lavigerie delivered an address at St. Gudule today (Aug. 15) on Slavery, in the course of which he made a violent attack on the Government of the Congo Free State.

Various advertisements on the right margin including 'A Bit of Ad Be Clear on', 'ON MY MIND', 'Enzo Ferrari', 'Polling Pr', and 'New Sp Trial'.





OPINION

A Bit of Advice for Bush: Be Clear on the Challenge

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — With utmost amiability, Ronald Reagan has created a devilishly difficult political puzzle for George Bush and invited him to go right ahead and solve it, sometime before Election Day.

ON MY MIND

qualifies you to deal with foreign affairs, especially any threat from the Soviet Union. How will you now persuade Americans that this is still of top importance, at the very time President Reagan himself sees the Soviet Union as more and more cooperative, boasts of his friendship with Mikhail Gorbachev and thinks Soviet threats are fading rapidly?

From this question flow others, a list of deep philosophical and ethical importance to the country. Are you persuasive enough to persuade the American people that it is still in their interests to keep spending hundreds of billions of dollars each year to hone the U.S. military guard against the Soviet Union, when Moscow is signing arms control agreements with us, getting out of Afghanistan, campaigning to strengthen the United Nations, making dramatic reforms at home? Is it necessary to the future to spend that much money, or are we still reacting to the past?

Can you spell out clearly the differences between a reformed Soviet society, assuming it comes about, and American values? Can you do it with enough passion and conviction to make Americans agree to go on sacrificing for allies that are increasingly infatuated with the Soviet Union and show increasing competitiveness and distaste toward America?

Can you persuade Americans to go on struggling for political and religious liberty in the Soviet Union when American national interests may not be clearly at stake and U.S. commerce with the Soviet Union might suffer? Should you even try?

Have the changes in the Soviet Union been so sweeping and lasting that remaining differences are merely a matter of national style and taste, not worth quibbling about? Or are we confusing permanent reform with Mikhail Gorbachev's desperate need to patch up his economy — patches that will last only as long as he desires, or lasts?

President Reagan says General Secretary Gorbachev is his friend. That's nice. But, Mr. Bush, do you think Mr. Gorbachev is our friend?

Is Soviet imperialism still a threat? Where? If not, should Americans not simply keep their nuclear powder dry and mind their own business instead of pushing for more freedom in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe?

If many Soviet political prisoners are freed, should Americans keep fussing about those still in cells?

I had the chance to talk with Mr. Bush, flying over Pennsylvania in his plane; I raised the issue of presidential leadership in the Gorbachev era. This is the nub of what he replied:

The very fact that we are in a period of change with Moscow makes experience like his more important than ever. He will make it clear that the United States is the leader of the free world, not just another player in the universe of multilateral consultation and timidity, which is how Mr. Bush sees the Dukakis foreign policy. But he will pay increasing attention to America's allies, showing them early on that the United States will not retreat into isolation or decouple from them.

Mr. Bush is intelligent, sophisticated and reasonable, and so were his answers. But they were not thrilling emotionally or intellectually. That may have been the fault of the questioning, or perhaps Mr. Bush is not ready to challenge Ronald Reagan's glistening vision of himself as peaceful conqueror of the Evil Empire.

But the questions remain. Millions of Americans see the struggle with the Soviet Union not simply as a military and strategic contest but as a philosophical and ethical assertion of the values of free societies against the very concept of tyranny and dictatorship.

Is tyranny dead in the Soviet Union, the struggle won? Is it worthwhile to keep up pressure to expand liberties in an authoritarian but more decent Soviet Union? Why? How?

Those Americans who are instinctively repelled by dictatorships of left or right will have to think all those questions through, soon and deeply. Mr. Reagan never even tried to answer them. It would be useful to hear clearly from Mr. Bush.

The New York Times.



By SKAUGE in Krasnodar (Dobry, C.W. Spitzner).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Issues, Yes, but Whose?

Regarding "Philippines: Aquino Must Stop This Drift to the Left" (Opinion, Aug. 8) by Francisco S. Tatad:

It is amazing to see agrarian reform, foreign debt, U.S. bases and nuclear weapons described as inherently Communist issues. A majority of the Senate (all but one elected on President Corason Aquino's ticket) favored stronger agrarian reform than was finally adopted, back a ceiling on external debt service, oppose entry of atomic weapons into the Philippines and seek either a phaseout or a very high rent for U.S. bases.

Many Philippine politicians, including the Senate president, Jovito Salonga, have been concerned with these issues for 30 years or more. How can one say that post-Marcos Communist Party tactics have shaped their agendas?

The conditions seeking more action on these issues are predominantly center to center-left. Their proposals are, in Communist terms, reformist that would reduce conflict if adopted, weakening both the New People's Army and the far-right private armies and vigilantes. They have set this agenda because the basic security

problems of the Philippines are poverty, low availability of public education and health services, and economic injustice. To squeeze out the center and center-left is not a recipe for reducing support for the Communists or for reducing violence; quite the reverse is true.

REGINALD HERBOLD GREEN, Lewes, England.

The Tokyo Stock Scandal

In his article on the Recruit Cosmos scandal ("Tokyo Affair Points Up Corruption," July 11), Patrick Smith writes that aides of the governing Liberal Democratic Party purchased shares of the company before the concern was listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. In fact, Recruit Cosmos shares have never been listed on that or any other stock exchange and have been traded over-the-counter only since October 1986. The scandal centers on the sides' purchases of shares before Recruit Cosmos became a publicly owned corporation.

N. PARKER SIMES, Capital International KK, Tokyo.

Granite and Good Intentions by the Sea

By Peter Cole-Adams

TRIAL BAY, Australia — On a fine summer's day, the great, gray ruin on the headland glowers down on the sea and the sea smiles back, as it is entitled to do, for it has had the last laugh. The roofless granite walls of Trial Bay jail are a monument to thwarted good intentions and the futility of trying to frustrate the elements.

The history of Trial Bay, on the north-central coast of the state of New South Wales, has been stormy. For all its loveliness, this wide inlet facing the Pacific Ocean has made a specialty of breaking ships and hearts.

Trial Bay is protected from southerlies but otherwise wide open to gales. All the dramas with which it has been associated since the British explorer, Captain James Cook, sailed past in 1770 have followed from this central fact of exposure.

The bay takes its name from the brigantine Trial, which, with its passengers and crew, was hijacked by a gang of escaped convicts as it lay at anchor in Sydney's Watson Bay in 1813. Nothing

was heard of the ship or those aboard for more than two years until reports came in of a wreck being sighted. In 1817, a search party found what was left of the Trial, but no trace of survivors.

In the decade after the Trial tragedy, settlements along the north coast of New South Wales depended on shipping for supplies and for getting produce to market. Most of the ports were inside river entrances, with shifting, dangerous bars.

In the 1860s an engineer named Edward Moriarty came up with the idea of building a breakwater to project about 1,300 meters (5,000 feet) from a headland called Laggan Point. The magnitude of shipping losses along the north coast lent urgency to his proposal. From 1863 to 1865, 79 sailing ships and 10 steamships were lost, drowning 243 people.

In 1870, the Australian government approved the building of the harbor. While Moriarty was drafting his plan for a breakwater, Harold Maclean, an enlightened prison administrator, put forward a proposal for a jail in which men serving long sentences could be put to useful tasks under relatively lenient discipline, thus learning skills and even earning a little money.

In 1875, he and Moriarty persuaded the government that the Trial Bay breakwater would be a suitable project to test Maclean's proposal, using prison labor to quarry stone.

It was a marriage of two splendid ideas. But the project was doomed almost from the start. Instead of the cheap, moderate security jail proposed by Maclean, the politicians insisted on a fortress, to be built out of the extremely hard local granite. It took 10 years to complete, with the first prisoners and warders occupying it in 1886.

The Trial Bay jail seems to have been a model of relative decency in a brutal age. No inmate was ever flogged. Unfortunately, the breakwater that was to have justified the jail's existence proved to be a dreadful mistake. Prisoners labored with steam-driven drills and explosives to quarry the granite. Horse-drawn trolleys on rails hauled the huge blocks, each weighing an average of 8 tons, to the breakwater site.

But Moriarty had underestimated the ferocity of the winds and the ocean. No sooner did the breakwater reach about 60 meters into the sea than half of it was washed away. By the end of 1902, 13 years after work had begun, the breakwater measured 300 meters, just a fifth

of its proposed length. For every meter that stood, another had been washed away. In 1903, the venture was abandoned and the jail closed.

That would have been the end of the story had it not been for World War I. In 1915 enemy aliens were interned and it was decided to house single men at Trial Bay. More than 500 Germans, many of them well-educated and with private means, spent most of the war there. They had been rounded up not just in Australia but also in Ceylon, Singapore, Hong Kong and the Pacific islands. The internees included scientists, planters, businessmen, artists, military and merchant marine officers, and even a group of Buddhist monks.

Their life at Trial Bay was hardly arduous. Free to use the beach and the headland during daylight, the Germans built tennis courts, beach huts and even a cafe outside the walls of the jail. They formed an orchestra and a drama group. Both gave regular performances in a mess hall. The men also established a vegetable garden and ran their own newspaper, *Welt am Montag*.

Translations of some of the newspaper's contents are a reminder that loss of liberty, even in the most agreeable surroundings, sears the soul. "So we sat tight in traps," one prisoner wrote, "nothing more but that horrible inbred castle, the sea, and the sea again, and the big unfulfilled longing for freedom and home."

The internees remained at Trial Bay until May 1918, when reports that the Germans might be planning an attempt to rescue them led the authorities to transfer them to another camp. Six died while incarcerated at Trial Bay, and the Germans had a monument erected to them on a hill overlooking the prison. It is a measure of the sentiment prevailing at the end of the war, in which 60,000 Australians were killed, that the heavy granite monument was destroyed in 1919 by local people using explosives. It was restored in 1960 with funds supplied by West Germany, this time with the help of Australian residents.

As for the jail, its roof, gates and all movable parts were auctioned off in 1922. The ruin now makes a jolly outing for tourists and a fine setting for movies.

The writer, an associate editor of *The Age* newspaper of Melbourne, recently completed a seven-month journey around Australia while researching a book. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

GENERAL NEWS

Enzo Ferrari, Car Designer, Dies at 90

MODENA, Italy — Enzo Ferrari, 90, founder of the Italian automobile company and designer of some of the world's most spectacular racing cars, died Sunday.

Mr. Ferrari dominated the Italian motor racing scene during a long career that saw his scarlet Formula One cars reap nine world championships, a feat unmatched by any other stable. The cars, whose emblem is a distinctive prancing black horse, are a source of deep national pride in Italy.

Mr. Ferrari had been seriously ill with kidney problems for some time. The company announced his death Monday.

A former racing driver who started to make cars under his own name in 1943 at a small factory at Maranello, south of Modena in northern Italy, Mr. Ferrari once said: "My real passion was never to drive cars but to create them."

After more than 30 years of producing Grand Prix winners, he still put in a regular working day and always kept a close eye on the day-to-day running of his racing team.

Mr. Ferrari rarely traveled far from Modena, preferring instead to follow his teams on television or by telephone.

A tall, silver-haired man with a commanding, and sometimes intimidating, social manner, Mr. Ferrari never lost his uncanny ability to spot and recruit talented drivers for his Grand Prix teams.

The list of drivers who piloted Ferraris over the years reads like a motor racing hall of fame: Alberto Ascari, Juan Manuel Fangio, Wolfgang Graf von Trips, Michael Hawthorn, John Surtees, Niki Lauda, Michele Alboreto and Gerhard Berger.

Despite his successes, Mr. Ferrari was often at the center of bitter controversy following fatal accidents involving his drivers. He stood trial in 1957 on manslaughter charges but was acquitted on all counts.



Enzo Ferrari at the wheel of an Alfa Romeo racer in Italy in 1921.

His life was strongly affected by the loss in 1956 of his son Dino, whose death from muscular dystrophy made him withdraw into a semi-reclusive private life from which he never fully re-emerged.

"Cars are the only friends I really trust," he once said.

Born on Feb. 20, 1898, in Modena, the son of a prosperous carpenter, Mr. Ferrari developed a passion for motor cars at an early age.

After seeing active service in World War I, Mr. Ferrari found work in Milan with an engineering

World championships followed in 1952 and 1953, with Alberto Ascari at the wheel, setting off a fierce rivalry with Maserati until the Modena-based stable withdrew from Grand Prix racing in 1960.

But the going was not easy. In the 1953 Argentine Grand Prix, the Ferrari driven by the Italian Giuseppe Farina plowed into the crowd, killing nine people. In 1961, Count Von Trips died and 13 people were killed when his Ferrari crashed during the Italian Grand Prix.

In 1965, as a result of increasing financial difficulties, Mr. Ferrari started collaborating with Fiat on a commercial sports car that eventually bore the name of his son Dino.

In June 1969, Fiat acquired a 60-percent holding in the company and took control of the sports car operation, leaving the racing business to Mr. Ferrari.

Barry Bingham Sr., 82, A Kentucky Publisher LOUISVILLE, Kentucky (AP) — Barry Bingham Sr., 82, the former owner and publisher of The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times, who sold the newspapers and other media holdings in 1986 after a family quarrel, died of a brain tumor Monday.

His newspapers won eight Pulitzer Prizes over nearly seven decades. The family eventually divided an estimated \$435.8 million from the sale of the newspapers, two radio stations, a television station and two other media outlets.

Other deaths: Giuliano Pajetta, 73, a member of the Italian Communist Party's Central Committee and a former member of parliament, after a long illness Monday in Livorno, Italy.

Jean Michel Besquet, 77, a Brooklyn-born artist whose brief career leaped from graffiti on buildings to one-man shows in galleries around the world, Friday in New York, apparently of a drug overdose or a heart attack.

Polling Prompts Security Alert in Beirut

BEIRUT — Lebanon organized a huge security operation Monday for the presidential election this week as fears mounted of armed clashes and a plot to sabotage the polling.

Local media reports said threats from the Lebanese Forces, a Christian militia, and the mobilization of army troops raised fears of a military showdown before the election. All army leave was canceled and troops were on standby in their barracks, reports said.

"Concern is growing that the army and the Lebanese Forces

could come to blows in Christian areas," said al-Safir, a leftist newspaper. "The situation is nearing the exploding point and only American pressure on the Christians can stop that."

At least four politicians have announced their candidacies ahead of Thursday's elections, but the local media regard scores of others as contenders. The politicians have been shuttling between Beirut and Damascus to win Syrian support for their nominations.

Christian and Moslem political sources said Monday that Suleiman Franjeh, the pro-Syrian former president, and Commander Michel Aoun of the army were regarded as the front-runners. Both men are strongly opposed by hard-line Christian candidates.

Officials said scores of heavily armed policemen and troops will seal off the area around parliament where deputies will elect a successor to President Amin Gemayel on Thursday. Troops and policemen will escort the 76 deputies to prevent any attempt to stop them from reaching the meeting, which will be held at 11 A.M. local time. The meeting will take place in a building that straddles Beirut's Moslem western section and the Christian east side.

A top Christian militia leader said the militia might ask Christian deputies not to attend the polling to prevent the election of a pro-Syrian president.

Hard-line Christians are strongly opposed to Syria's strong influence in Lebanon, which they believe could influence the outcome of the voting.

Mr. Rassi asked the 41 Christian and 35 Moslem deputies on Sunday to contact security authorities if they were pressed by any militia members not to go to parliament to vote.

Political sources said Christian militants appeared determined to prevent the election of a president backed by Syria. They said the Lebanese Forces had avoided naming the candidate of its choice, fearing that Syria would prevent him from being elected.

The United States has been negotiating with Syria in efforts to elect a president acceptable to all sides.

Advertisement for the International Herald Tribune Fall Conference Schedule 1988. It lists several conferences including 'INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OUTLOOK', '1992 - A SINGLE MINDED VISION: MARKETING AND MEDIA ACROSS ONE MARKET', 'OIL AND MONEY: THE SEARCH FOR STABILITY', and 'INTERNATIONAL MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS IN THE 1990'S'. Each conference includes details on dates, location, and topics to be discussed.



THE REPUBLICANS IN NEW ORLEANS: The tough job of facing up to the problems of an interregnum

Lacking a 'New Vision' for '88, Party Gropes for Campaign Strategy

By Paul Taylor Washington Post Service NEW ORLEANS — Have the Republicans run out of fresh ideas?

In the last two presidential campaigns, they prided themselves as being the party that had brought new thinking to the national debate. In 1980 it was a bold plan to slash taxes, cut domestic spending and rebuild U.S. defenses. In 1984 it was President Ronald Reagan's vision of turning 40 years of nuclear-deterrence doctrine on its head with the Strategic Defense Initiative.

ists more controlled and their arguments less focused on change than might be expected with two nonincumbents competing for the presidency.

The Republicans intend to use their convention to raise the stakes for the fall campaign.

NEWS ANALYSIS

with a lineup of speakers poised to attack the Democratic nominee, Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, as a "stealth" candidate who is hiding an ideology they contend is outside the American political mainstream on defense, crime and taxes.

But their effort to demonize Mr. Dukakis, successful or not, will do little to focus the campaign on the "what next" question that has been a Republican emphasis the past few campaigns.

Some Republican strategists say the market will not bear much visionary talk from candidates this year.

"We only get a new vision in this country every 20 years," said Robert Teeter, a pollster and adviser to Vice President George Bush.

But others worry that unless the party struggles against what Jeff Bell, a former issues director for the presidential campaign of Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York, calls "the natural inertia in the electorate," it will give up what has been its most precious asset: the power of new ideas.

"A party, year after year, cannot serve up the same issues and the same rhetoric," said Governor Thomas H. Kean, who will deliver the keynote address Tuesday night.

The difficulty for Republicans is that there appears no natural consensus within their ranks on what the next challenge should be or how the party should take it on.

"At the moment there is an interregnum in the party," said Mr. Kemp, one of those under consideration to be Mr. Bush's running mate.

"We're not certain if we're going to be bold or pale, entrepreneurial or conservative, risk taking or status quo. If we're status quo, we lose."

A Democratic pollster, Harrison Hickman, noted another problem.

"Once you have been in office for eight years, it's hard to come forward with new ideas that don't contradict the policies you've had," he said.

In their platform deliberations last week the Republicans drafted a document that was largely a carbon copy of their 1980 and 1984 platforms on social issues and foreign policy.

Their main response to the what-next challenge was increased attention to such domestic issues as child care, education and the environment.

In general, the platform writers crafted new approaches that steered away from the creation

of federal bureaucracies in favor of tax credits that place more money or choice in the hands of individuals.

This heavy reliance on new tax breaks — capital-gains cuts, tax-free education bonds, tax credits for young children — has convinced some Democrats that Republicans are out of compelling new approaches.

"If you are reduced to the narrow expedient of appealing to your core constituency with a capital-gains tax cut, it shows you're pretty much out of big new ideas on the economic front," said William Galston, issues adviser to Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic candidate in 1984.

"It's hard to believe that we are really going to have a presidential campaign in which the big question is which party is going to be the better national baby-sitter," mused one Democratic campaign consultant, referring to the dueling between Republican and Democratic this summer over proposals for new child-care programs.

"Times have changed," said Representative Donald K. Sundquist of Tennessee, a longtime conservative activist. "In the 1970s people like me knew that day care was a Communist plot to brainwash our kids. Now, it's something we see in all the communities in our districts and people want more of."

Mr. Sundquist said much of the fervor from conservatives on intraparty platform-battled over the years had stemmed from their visceral anti-communism.

"With Reagan arm-in-arm with Gorbachev," he said, it is difficult to maintain the passions of years past.

The result is a party that convened its convention with little incalibration for intraparty doctrinal warfare or controversial new proposals.

The challenge the party now faces is whether it still has the ideological edge to draw the sort of sharp contrasts with the Democrats that its strategists feel are necessary to win the election.

Foreign Visitors Are Taking Notes At U.S. Conventions

By Barbara Vobejda Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When the Republican National Convention opened Monday night in New Orleans, Edward O'Reilly was there watching, mingling with the players and studying their moves, taking in the political spectacle with the watchful eye of a stranger.

If this chaotic, quadrennial exercise amuses Americans, imagine how it appears to Mr. O'Reilly, one of hundreds of foreign visitors at the convention.

Mr. O'Reilly, general secretary of the Irish opposition Fine Gael Party, is in New Orleans as a guest of the U.S. Information Agency.

The agency is sponsoring the visits of 40 foreign government officials, journalists, academics and community leaders. An additional 250 to 300 political leaders from around the world are attending the convention with the help of the National Republican Institute for International Affairs. And close to 100 ambassadors will be at the convention Wednesday and Thursday.

For some of these visitors, the convention is a chance to dive into a quintessentially American experience and learn about the political process. For others, including diplomats and their political staffs already steeped in American politics, the convention is a means of gauging what may lie ahead in areas such as trade and defense policy, which carry critical ramifications for governments abroad.

Even the most experienced foreign observers say they are fascinated and surprised by the eccentricities of an American political convention.

"I'm absolutely staggered how little politics are an issue and how much communication is the issue," said Mr. O'Reilly after two weeks of traveling around the United States talking, reading and learning about politics. In Ireland, he said, things are different: while the candidates "sketch out the campaign debate," their public responsibilities would be the issue.

In New Orleans, he said, "I have heard so much of that political gossip, and it's all the same. I'm absolutely shocked by how little talk there is about the deficit."

At the Democratic National Convention in Atlanta in July, where there were nearly as many foreign visitors, the embassy personnel listened carefully for policy debates that might provide clues about what to expect in a new administration.

"Of course," said Daniel La-

Brosse, press attaché at the French Embassy in Washington. "The main things are foreign trade, foreign policy."

Even in the case of Mr. Bush, he said, they would "have to see" how his administration would differ from that of President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. LaBrosse, who was planning to attend the Republican convention, said diplomats were in New Orleans not just for their private impressions, "but to put through to Paris" and give opinions on how things are going.

"Maybe that is more the case for Mr. Dukakis than Mr. Bush," he said. "Mr. Bush is more well known in Paris."

Other diplomatic personnel said they pay especially close attention to any mention of issues that could affect their governments, such as efforts to force foreign countries to pick up a greater share of defense costs, East-West relations, American forces in Europe and trade policy.

Most of the foreign visitors, including ambassadors and embassy personnel, attend the conventions at their own expense. The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, which organized a program for about 400 visitors in Atlanta, raised \$387,000 in private funds to cover administrative and other costs.

The delegation from the Information Agency's International Visitors Program is part of an ongoing, year-round program. The program, funded under foreign educational legislation passed in 1961, brings 5,000 visitors to the United States, about half of whom are fully funded by the agency at \$10,000 per visitor.

For the foreign political ministers and secretaries stationed in Washington, the convention is a chance to gather material to report to their governments. "They don't want to just report what they read in the newspapers," Mr. Atwood said. "They also want some behind-the-scenes material to report back to their governments."

For these envoys, the convention is only one component in a continuing effort to collect information about political affairs.

"Any good embassy will make certain it has established contacts with people in the campaigns," a European diplomat said. The convention, he said, is a good place to make new contacts and consolidate those connections. When policy issues are being debated, he added, "it gives you an opportunity to remind them there are two sides to any argument."



The chairman of the Republican National Committee, Frank J. Fahrenkopf Jr., banging his gavel Monday as he called to order delegates to the 34th Republican National Convention in New Orleans.

A Theme a Day — and on TV

Getting the Message Out Is the Delegates' Main Task

By Michael Oreskes New York Times Service

NEW ORLEANS — The speeches have been assigned like parts in a play. The themes have been picked, polished and prepared for presentation, one a day, like vitamins, to meet the daily adult requirement for a complete and balanced message.

The Republicans would like that message to be that George Bush is a man of leadership and experience, ready to build on the record of Ronald Reagan, and that Michael S. Dukakis is too liberal, too inexperienced and too unpredictable to be president.

Getting the message out, as far as Mr. Bush's handlers are concerned, is the main purpose of the convention.

Even in an age of carefully orchestrated politics, the convention stands out as the product of many people planning over many weeks.

The Bush campaign leadership has known for a certainty since March 16, the morning after their candidate won the Illinois primary, that on the final night of the Republican National Convention here five months later he would be at the podium accepting the party's nomination.

So they have been free to pour all their energy into making sure that the message is presented properly at the convention and, perhaps even more important, that much of it will actually be broadcast on television and written about in the newspapers.

Like a television mini-series, the Republican National Convention will offer a theme a day, convention organizers said.

The theme Monday was the success of the Reagan administration, now known as the Reagan-Bush administration, with a speech to the convention by the party's hero, President Ronald Reagan.

Tuesday will be comparison day, with a series of speakers trying to build a case for Mr. Bush's strengths and Mr. Dukakis's weaknesses.

Wednesday, the day when the nominating roll call will be held, will be geared toward accentuating Mr. Bush's qualifications for office.

Thursday night will offer the nomination of Mr. Bush's running mate, whose identity will be one of the few surprises of this entire week. But the main event will be Mr. Bush's acceptance speech to the convention, possibly the most important address of his political career.

The campaign has programmed speakers with such precision that Fred V. Malek, the convention manager, was able to describe how much time different sorts of people would be at the podium. He said 11 percent of the time at the podium the speaker would be an American

of Hispanic descent, 12 to 13 percent of the time a black and 40 percent of the time a woman. All of those percentages exceed the share those groups make up of convention delegates.

Each speaker was given an outline of what the Bush campaign wanted that person to say, Mr. Malek said. The drafts were due back a week ago, and the campaign has reviewed them.

Not everyone was pleased with their assigned role. Alan L. Keyes, the Republican candidate for Senate in Maryland, for example, objected when the Bush campaign asked that his five-minute speech deal with how proud he was to be both black and a Republican.

Mr. Keyes threatened to pull out, but after a conversation with

Mr. Bush he agreed to speak, so long as he could talk about whatever he wants.

No matter what is said inside the Louisiana Superdome, it will be of little account, politically, unless it also goes out to the millions watching on television.

The preoccupation with television was illustrated when Mr. Malek was asked about a speech to be given Tuesday night by Governor John H. Sununu of New Hampshire, a longtime critic of Mr. Dukakis.

What time would Mr. Sununu speak? Mr. Malek was asked.

"At 9:02," he replied without a pause. In the United States, that would be two minutes after the networks plan to begin their coverage for the evening.

How to See the Convention On TV in Europe and Asia

International Herald Tribune

Full or partial television coverage of the Republican National Convention in New Orleans can be seen in most European and Asian countries either on cable networks or via satellite receiver dishes.

Sky Channel, based in London, is broadcasting live programs by the U.S. Cable-Satellite Public Affairs Network daily from 2300 to 0500 GMT through Friday morning.

Sky Channel can be received in these countries (although not in all areas) on cable networks: Austria, Belgium, Britain, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and West Germany.

Sky Channel can be picked up only by satellite receiver dish — mostly available in hotels, embassies and private organizations — in Andorra, Greece, Gibraltar, Iceland, Poland, Portugal, Spain and Yugoslavia.

The U.S. company Cable News Network International is broadcasting events through Friday morning from 2400 to 0300 GMT on cable networks or via satellite dish receivers in Britain, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, the Netherlands and Sweden.

European countries in which CNN can be received only by satellite dish are Austria, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and West Germany. CNN can also be picked up by satellite dish in all Asian countries except the Indian subcontinent.

The U.S. Armed Forces Network, based in Frankfurt, is broadcasting live programs on cable networks to Belgium, Britain, the Netherlands and Norway from 2400 to 0400 GMT through Friday morning. In Austria, the programs can be received via satellite dish.

BUSH: Still No Running Mate

(Continued from Page 1)

running mate but that he had not settled on anyone. Speaking during separate appearances on the CBS, NBC and ABC television networks, he shed little light on his vice presidential choice.

When asked about conservative grumblings that his choice must be acceptable to the party's right wing, Mr. Bush said that his nominee would be widely accepted.

Mr. Bush also said: "I have not told a soul what I'm thinking and I literally mean that — not Jim Baker, not Barbara Bush, nobody," referring to his wife and his campaign chairman, James A. Baker 3d.

Campaign aides insisted that Mr. Bush would withhold the announcement until Thursday morning, partly to build suspense and coax a larger television audience for the Thursday night speech.

Mr. Bush said that he was feeling pressure as the night of his speech neared. But he also said he was "an athlete" and could handle pressure. The vice president also said he was not discouraged by polls showing that he had left negative impressions in the minds of voters.

"I like a challenge," Mr. Bush said. "One challenge is to have people see me for what I am, not

through some prism, not through some critique by the Democrats." Many delegates seemed content to wait for Mr. Bush's decision on his running mate.

"It adds a little Cajun spice to the convention," said the convention's chairman J. Michael Lesvesque of Rhode Island. "Otherwise, it would be dull." (AP, UPI)

Nixon Forecasts A Photo Finish

Reuters

NEW ORLEANS — Former President Richard Nixon, in a commentary published in Newsweek magazine, says Governor Michael S. Dukakis has peaked in popularity and that the November election will wind up in a photo finish.

Vice President George Bush can win, Mr. Nixon said, if he can unmask the Massachusetts governor as a free-spending liberal. He also said that Mr. Dukakis had a "latent mean streak" and advised Mr. Bush to try to anger him as a campaign tactic.

"In the critical last three weeks, one will be ahead, then the other," Mr. Nixon said. "Like a championship basketball game, it will be decided by who takes the last shot."

PARTY: Republicans Celebrate

(Continued from Page 1)

unbridled, rip-roaring, entrepreneurial, Republican-produced success more ironic than here.

In the years of the Reagan presidency, no state or major metropolitan area has been hit harder than Louisiana and New Orleans. Failure, not success, has been the hallmark of this area. Following the collapse of the oil industry, economic crisis has gripped the region. Unemployment in Louisiana stands at nearly 12 percent, the highest rate in the United States. In New Orleans, the unemployment rate is about 10 percent — double the national rate. In the last four years alone, Louisiana has lost 105,000 jobs.

The state has teetered on the verge of financial collapse after years of deficit spending. State and local debts have risen sharply. Basic services have been slashed. It

has been a great strain to maintain the present levels of transportation, police and fire services.

The real-estate market is deeply depressed, since many people have left to find work elsewhere. For-sale signs abound. The situation is so bad that The New Orleans Times-Picayune led its real-estate section on Sunday with an article headlined: "Need a house? Try a foreclosed one."

Despite all these troubles, New Orleans has tried to put on its most optimistic face for the Republicans. A local booster on the city council tried to pitch the "city well" line to reporters the other day in a highly original way. "New Orleans is now such a pristine city, she said, that prostitution has been eliminated. The reveling Republicans are in a mood to believe just about any tale of success, but it is doubtful even they will believe that one.

Louisiana: Where Leaders Are Anything But Monochromes

By R.W. Apple Jr. New York Times Service

NEW ORLEANS — One governor of Louisiana wrote the hit song "You Are My Sunshine," and spent much of his first term in Hollywood making a movie.

Another boasted that he would never be beaten unless he was "found in bed with a live boy or a dead girl."

A third derided one of his opponents as "high-hat Sam, the high-society kid who pumps perfume under his arm," and a fourth, who was the older brother of the third, once commented cheerfully, "There may be smarter people than me, but they ain't in Louisiana."

We are not talking about ancient history here; the four chief executives involved — Jimmie Davis, Ed-

win W. Edwards, Earl Long, and Huey P. Long — have all presided in Baton Rouge within the last 60 years, and Mr. Edwards left office after a long and picturesque career only this year, a victim of the oil slump and two unsuccessful prosecutions on charges of bribery and racketeering.

Sheriffs, cabinet members, judges and city council members in Louisiana regularly go to jail for one scandal or another, causing so little public outrage that one state legislator, who rejoiced in the name of Shady Wall, could comment airily on his way to the Big House in 1972: "This is just one more way I can serve the community."

Louisiana has, of course, produced political figures of probity

such as Senator Russell Long, son of Huey the Kingfish; the late Representative Hale Boggs, and deLesseps S. Morrison Jr., the former mayor of New Orleans, but even they could not be accused of having monochromatic personalities. A much more characteristic figure was Leander Perez, the boss of the bayous, who only a few decades ago baited blacks and the Catholic church with impunity.

Governor Buddy Roemer, a Democrat who took office March 14, has described his election as "a signal to the rest of America that Louisiana has truly changed."

For the moment, though, as the Republicans opened their 34th national convention in the Louisiana Superdome on Monday, the state retains the reputation, as A. J. Lie-

bling described it 25 years ago, of an outpost of the Levant along the Gulf of Mexico.

"From the beginning," says the New Orleans writer Elizabeth Mulleiner, "New Orleans was different, not only from the rest of America but from the rest of the South as well. It was French and Spanish and black and Catholic and nearly tropical and almost under water, but it also comports oddly with the Republican love of decorum.

"The English and their cousins the Yankees, were noticeably absent here until the city had been around for 100 years and its cultural style had already taken root. Absent, too, is the strain of idealism that marks so much of America, an implicit belief in the perfectibility of man and the forward march of

history. In its place is a benign cynicism that is ingrained in the Mediterranean temperament."

"It is a curious place for the Republicans to meet, in a way; not only is Louisiana a thoroughly Democratic state, in most respects, with two Democratic senators and a line of Democratic governors broken only once since Reconstruction, by David Trean in 1979, but it also comports oddly with the Republican love of decorum.

"The English and their cousins the Yankees, were noticeably absent here until the city had been around for 100 years and its cultural style had already taken root. Absent, too, is the strain of idealism that marks so much of America, an implicit belief in the perfectibility of man and the forward march of

Reclusive Speechwriters Orchestrating Tone in New Orleans

By Maureen Dowd New York Times Service

NEW ORLEANS — They are hidden away in hotel rooms and offices and trailers, tapping out poetic metaphors, moving anecdotes, part one-liners, arresting beginnings and punchy endings. They are the convention wordsmiths who are helping the Republicans polish their rhetoric and crystallize their message.

With the oratory of Governor Michael S. Dukakis, the Reverend Jesse Jackson and Senator Edward M. Kennedy still ringing in their ears, party officials have assembled the top speech-writing talent of the Nixon, Ford and Reagan administrations. In Washington and in

New Orleans, these writers are busily composing and editing.

All the writers agree that conventional writing is a peculiar verbal high-wire act that can affect the course of the rest of the campaign.

"The mood that comes out of the convention addresses is more important than what's said," said Landon Parvin, Nancy Reagan's favorite free-lance speechwriter, who worked on her convention remarks and on the speech by Barbara Bush.

"The mood the Republicans want to convey is one of continuing confidence," he said, "and they want to do that by drawing policy differences."

William Gavin, who contributed

to Richard Nixon's acceptance speech in 1968 and is now in New Orleans helping an array of Republican officials polish their remarks, thinks that there are two indigenous American art forms: "One is jazz," he says, "and other is the presidential acceptance speech."

To the dismay of the high-priced writing talent, some of the speakers prefer their own jokes to the ones in a special speechwriters' booklet.

Senator John S. McCain of Arizona, in his speech, had a pointed barb about Mr. Dukakis on the subject of defense. Mr. Dukakis, the speech said, thinks Trident is a chewing gum, the B-1 is a vitamin and the Midgetman is "anyone shorter than he is."

The speech-writing czars, who do not want the convention to take on a nasty tone, decided to let that one pass, but some less-than-gracious remarks about Ann Richards, the Democratic keynote speaker who said George Bush was born "with a silver foot in his mouth," were removed.

Kenneth Khachigian, a former writer for Mr. Nixon and Mr. Reagan, worked on Mr. Reagan's political valedictory for Monday night.

He was not allowing himself to worry about whether the president's speech would overshadow Mr. Bush's speech on Thursday night. "Our answer to Dukakis will be that nobody can steal from the president the ability to paint portraits of the American family," Mr. Khachigian said. "You want patriotism to America, you'll get 'em. You want tributes to the people, you'll get 'em. You want warmth, you'll get warmth. Nobody can do this like Ronald Reagan. He invented this genre."

Mr. Reagan's mission, and Mr.

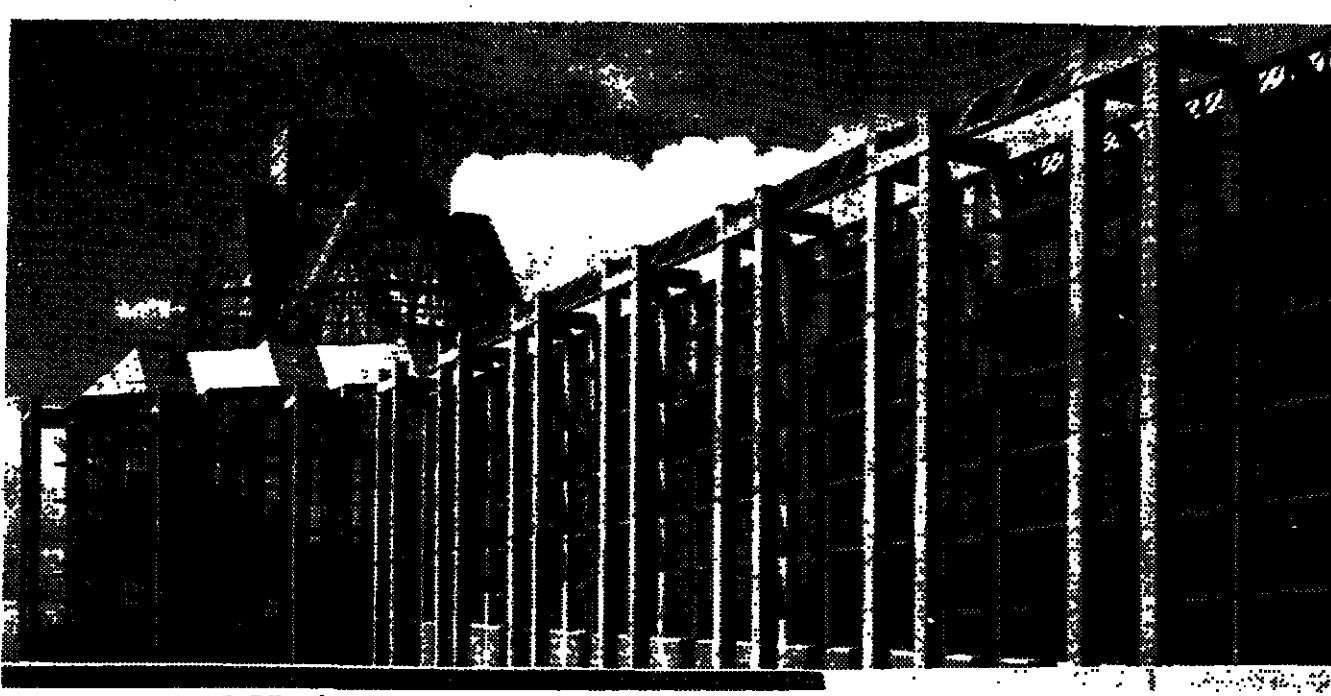
Castle of Graces... QUANTITE... GUARANTEE... QUICK SERVICE... Delivery will begin within seven days of receipt of your order.



ARTS / LEISURE

Castle of Glass Graces Ottawa

By Paul Goldberger
OTTAWA—Seeing the sprawling new National Gallery here makes it hard not to wonder if there are not two Moshe Safdie's. For there is a world of difference between this building, which is the architect's latest completed work, and the tower he recently designed for Columbus Circle in New York.



Moshe Safdie's new building for the National Gallery in Ottawa, with the prismatic pavilions that have become its trademark.

Don't Squeeze His Alphabet

By Michael Kernan
ARLINGTON, Virginia—Her-mann Zapf and 600 other people from around the world came to Arlington to celebrate the alphabet as a work of art. They covered the Marymount University campus with their beautifully inscribed signs. Their elegant graffiti sprawled across the corridor walls—on special strips of paper.

Effort to Thwart 'Temptation' Crumbles

By Aljean Harmetz
THE first round in the battle over Martin Scorsese's new movie, "The Last Temptation of Christ," appears to have been won by Universal Pictures.

DOONESBURY



The ESCADA Corner in Paris NEW FALL-WINTER COLLECTION Export discount Marie-Martine 8 Rue de Sévres, Paris 6th. Also in Deauville.

Save 40% or more off your newsstand price when you subscribe for 12 months to the International Herald Tribune. The longer you subscribe the more you save.

GUARANTEE The International Herald Tribune stands behind its long history of excellence. We'll refund your money on all unopened issues in your subscription if you're not completely satisfied.

WIN \$ MILLIONS! Strike it rich in Canada's Favorite Lottery. You pick your own numbers playing Lotto 6/49.

That's right... you can win millions by picking your own numbers playing Lotto 6/49—Canada's most popular Government Lottery. In fact, last year Lotto 6/49 paid out \$354,736,589.00 in ALL CASH PRIZES.

ORDER TODAY! Mark six numbers on each game board you wish to play. CANADIAN OVERSEAS MARKETING ORDER FORM



NYSE Most Actives table with columns for stock symbol, price, and change.

Market Sales table showing volume and value for various market segments.

NYSE Index table showing high, low, close, and change for various indices.

Monday's NYSE Closing logo and text: Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table listing advanced, declined, and unchanged issues.

NASDAQ Index table showing composite index and components.

AMEX Most Actives table listing top active stocks on the AMEX.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table showing closing and change for various bond categories.

NYSE Diary table listing advanced, declined, and unchanged issues.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table showing buy and sell orders.

Dow Jones Averages table showing open, high, low, and close for major indices.

Standard & Poor's Index table showing high, low, close, and change.

NASDAQ Diary table listing advanced, declined, and unchanged issues.

AMEX Stock Index table showing high, low, close, and change.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

N.Y. Stocks End Sharply Lower

Main article text discussing the market's performance, mentioning the Dow Jones industrial average and analyst comments.

Table A: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued) listing various stocks and their prices.

Table B: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued) listing various stocks and their prices.

Table C: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued) listing various stocks and their prices.

Table D: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued) listing various stocks and their prices.

Table E: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued) listing various stocks and their prices.

Table F: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued) listing various stocks and their prices.

Table G: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued) listing various stocks and their prices.

Table H: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued) listing various stocks and their prices.

Table I: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued) listing various stocks and their prices.

Table J: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued) listing various stocks and their prices.

Table K: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued) listing various stocks and their prices.

Table L: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued) listing various stocks and their prices.

Table M: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued) listing various stocks and their prices.

Table N: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued) listing various stocks and their prices.

Table O: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued) listing various stocks and their prices.

Vertical advertisements on the right side of the page, including 'Foreign Invest About Tokyo' and 'Current Interest'.

(Continued on next left-hand page)



INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Foreign Investors Cautious About Tokyo's Steady Rise

TOKYO — Despite a dip last week caused by interest-rate fears, the Tokyo Stock Exchange's prospects for the next few months could not be brighter, in the view of market analysts here. But foreign investors are viewing the market's rise with more than just a note of caution.

The Nikkei average of 225 stocks, which set a record on April 7 and has generally maintained its upward momentum, could reach 31,000 by year-end, according to Keiji Yasuda, general manager of the international department of New Japan Securities Co. The Nikkei closed at 27,833.51 on Friday, down 528.67 yen from the previous Friday, during a week in which the U.S. Federal Reserve Board raised its discount rate to 6.5 percent.

Share price manipulation is seen by outsiders as the prime bugaboo. The exchange's aggregate value of listed stocks is \$3.2 trillion, compared with \$2.44 trillion for the New York Stock Exchange.

THE DAILY WHIPSAW of individual share prices is believed to be easily controlled by companies investing in their own stock through secret accounts, by cartels of fund managers, by big brokerages pushing particular issues in aggressive sales campaigns and by clandestine speculator groups.

GE to Sell Chip Unit To Harris

Division's Sales Are \$550 Million

NEW YORK — General Electric Co. has agreed to sell its \$550 million-a-year Solid State division, which makes chips for automotive, industrial and military markets, to Harris Corp., the companies said Monday.

GE, based in Fairfield, Connecticut, said the chip unit did not fit into its strategy of focusing on businesses in which it has global leadership.

NEC Corp. of Japan is the world's largest seller of chips, with revenue of more than \$3 billion last year. Toshiba Corp. and Hitachi Ltd., also of Japan, were in second and third place.

A GE spokesman said the Solid State unit was profitable but he could not be more specific. The division, which includes semiconductor operations acquired in GE's purchase of RCA in 1986, employs about 10,000 people, GE said.

Not included in the sale is GE's Microelectronics Center in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. The center makes chips for military purposes but only for use in GE's own products.



Under its new chairman, Lawrence G. Rawl, Exxon has reorganized its operations and cut staff.



Exxon Thought Ready to Expand World's Largest Oil Company Has \$2 Billion in Cash

NEW YORK — The world's largest oil company, Exxon Corp., having trimmed its staff and sold many nonoil businesses, has \$2 billion in cash with which to expand its oil holdings and profits in a period of depressed petroleum prices, industry analysts said.

There's a tendency among investors to flee to Exxon when there's uncertainty about oil prices, said George Friesen, an analyst who follows the company for Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

Part of this attraction comes from a \$10 billion stock repurchase program over the past five years. But with \$2.04 billion in cash and a long-term debt to capital ratio of 13 percent, Mr. Friesen said, Exxon could make a major acquisition and "could leverage-up very considerably without affecting" its triple-A debt rating.

Earnings rose to \$2.65 billion from \$2.2 billion earlier. Excluding a special gain in the prior year, second-quarter 1988 earnings were up 30 percent.

Despite depressed oil prices, analysts pointed out, Exxon has offered a stable return to investors in the range of 30 percent a year, including reinvested dividends, for the past five years. Dividends have risen each year since 1981.

Exxon stock, which closed Friday at \$46.375, sells at about seven times estimated 1988 cash flow, the 55 cents a share quarterly dividend yields 4.8 percent. Royal Dutch yields just under 6 percent.

Exxon stock price in relation to net income and cash income tends to be generally on the full side for a very good reason: it's a superior company," Mr. Margoshes said.

But Exxon has been criticized for not making a major acquisition during the big oil mergers of the 1980s and for spending too little on oil and gas properties. Exxon, in turn, has said that it has reviewed most properties offered for sale but found many of them too expensive.

And, since 1984, the company has spent about \$3.3 billion on the equivalent of 830 million barrels of oil reserves, an average of \$4 a barrel. It reserves stand at about 13.9 billion barrels, while its record of reserve replacement is second only to that of Royal Dutch over the past three years, according to Fred Luff, an analyst with C.J. Lawrence Morgan Grenfell Inc.

U.S. Production Up 0.8% in July, Signaling Boom

WASHINGTON — U.S. industrial production shot up 0.8 percent in July, the biggest increase in nine months, the government reported Monday, intensifying economists' worries about rising inflationary pressures.

The Federal Reserve Board said the July advance, widespread throughout manufacturing industries, reflected heavy demand for electricity during the summer heat wave.

The July advance was double the 0.4 percent increase in June and marked the 10th consecutive month that industrial output has risen. It was the largest increase since a 1.1 percent rise in October.

The economy has a tremendous head of steam, said Allen Sinai, chief economist of Boston Co. "It increasingly looks like an old-fashioned boom in the industrial sector, with strong demand and production pressures bringing on inflation."

Many economists had been expecting a strong increase, given the fact that the Labor Department had reported that manufacturing employment rose by 68,000 jobs in July, the largest increase this year.

Prices on the New York stock market fell sharply on fears of higher interest rates. Page 8.

Other analysts said the Fed would probably read the new figures as further evidence of an overheated economy that needs to be cooled down by additional increases in interest rates.

Last week, the central bank boosted its discount rate half a percentage point to 6.5 percent. Raising the discount rate, the fee the Fed charges for lending to commercial banks, is the most dramatic signal the central bank can send of its intent to fight inflation by dampening demand through higher interest rates.

"The Fed is facing increasing evidence of more strength than desired in the economy," said David Jones, an economist with Aubrey G. Lanston & Co. "This growth is

U.K. Retail Sales Data Reignite Inflation Fears

LONDON — The British government reported Monday that retail sales had reached a record high in July and industrial production had slowed in June, arousing fears of renewed inflation and a widening trade gap.

The release of the reports sent the pound sharply lower, but it recovered later in the day. Prices on the London Stock Exchange fell.

Both figures exceeded financial markets' expectations. Economists said the boom in consumer spending, fueled by tax cuts and low borrowing rates, was drawing imports into Britain.

For the first half of the year, the deficit in the current account — which measures trade in goods and services and certain fees — was \$5.6 billion (\$9.6 billion). Some analysts said that indicated a full-year deficit of more than £10 billion, compared with a £1.56 billion shortfall in 1987.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other rates. Includes entries for Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Paris, Tokyo, etc.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other values. Includes entries for Australian, Canadian, Chinese, etc.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and other interest rate data. Includes entries for Eurocurrency deposits, Key Money Market Rates, etc.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and other Asian dollar deposit data.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and other U.S. money market fund data.

Gold

Table with columns for Location, Price, and other gold market data.

Japan's NEC Wants to Join U.S. Semiconductor Consortium

By David E. Sanger

TOKYO — In an unusual twist to an international technology rivalry, the world's largest commercial maker of computer chips, NEC Corp. of Japan, has expressed a strong interest in joining Sematech, a project sponsored by the U.S. government in an effort to protect the American semiconductor industry.

From its inception last year, the U.S. consortium has excluded foreign-owned companies. Sematech is based on the premise that the semiconductor industry merits federal aid because it is vital to U.S. military and economic security.

But industry executives in Tokyo said NEC's interest means that the American chip industry and the Pentagon must face a difficult choice: They must weigh the benefits of supporting only U.S. companies against the costs of passing up technological contributions from one of Japan's most skilled chip makers.

Complicating the issue, experts on both sides of the Pacific said, is that efforts to keep new chip technologies within national borders are increasingly doomed to failure. In recent months, as the industry has experienced one of its biggest booms, the crazy

quilt of alliances between American and Japanese makers has grown even more intricate.

Not surprisingly, the pace of unofficial technical communications between Tokyo and Silicon Valley in California has picked up tremendously.

NEC itself operates a big chip-fabrication plant near Sacramento, California, and there is talk that the plant will soon begin producing one-megabit memory chips — the industry's latest generation — based largely on methods learned at its facilities here.

Two months ago, one-megabit production began at a new joint-venture plant near Tokyo that is owned equally by Motorola Corp., a U.S. producer, and Toshiba Corp., one of Japan's largest semiconductor makers. The companies share proprietary technology.

And two founding members of Sematech, Texas Instruments Inc. and International Business Machines Corp., are making one-megabit chips in Japan at plants run by Japanese engineers. While the two companies support Sematech's ban on foreign members, their executives admit that it is almost impossible to keep secret any innovation in delicate chip-making technologies.

"There is a flow of technology to foreigners no matter what we do," said John P. Stern, executive director of United States Electronics Industry Japan, a trade group.

need to ensure that a healthy network of equipment makers and suppliers remains in the United States, where NEC is building up its manufacturing capacity.

Sematech officials dismissed the offer. "Sematech is for the benefit of American industry and American taxpayers," said Robert N. Noyce, a founder of Intel Corp. and a pioneer of the American semiconductor industry, who reluctantly agreed to head Sematech two weeks ago after a lengthy search for a director failed.

Japan's own ascendancy in the semiconductor market began with the very large-scale integrated circuit program sponsored by its Ministry of International Trade and Industry in the mid-1970s. American companies were not invited to join.

For the consortium, the central issue is whether it has more to gain or lose by allowing a Japanese company to contribute.

Mr. Matsumura declined to specify what kind of technologies NEC was prepared to bring to Sematech. Already some of the giant semiconductor production, particularly IBM and American Telephone & Telegraph Co., have turned over to the group designs and processes that observers called the most up-to-date technology.

He added that he thought the company could find a way of making an "effective technology transfer" to the American project, and he suggested NEC's motive was closely aligned to that of U.S. makers: the

idea of U.S.-Japan Accord on Free Trade Gains

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON — Like Mansfield has long felt that the United States and Japan, with the two largest and most dynamic economies in the world, have an obligation to form an economic partnership.

For one thing, said the U.S. ambassador to Tokyo since 1977, something is needed to prevent recurrent fights over computer chips, beef, citrus, rice, baseball bats, skis and other items of trade from undercutting political ties.

The recent surge in investment and trade, he further contended, has so inextricably linked the two economies that the two governments must give a much higher priority to managing the relationship.

When Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita of Japan visited Washington last January, he met with Mr. Byrd. The principal result was an agreement that the two governments would make separate studies on the advantages and disadvantages of free-trade negotiations.

These are well under way. In Tokyo, they are being conducted by the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. In Washington, the work is being done by the International Trade Commission, a federal fact-finding agency. Its report is expected by Sept. 16.

Alfred E. Eckes, a member of the commission who recently visited Japan in connection with the study, said his view was that "whether or not we conclude that in the short run such an arrangement would be beneficial for the United States, the whole issue of how we manage our relationship with Japan will be central to American economic policy into the next century."

Adding momentum to the free-trade idea was a bill introduced in the Senate this month by Max Baucus, a Montana Democrat, who calls for a comprehensive pact with Japan "as the centerpiece of a new trade policy that can reverse the economic decline of the U.S."

Under Sen. Baucus's variation of Mr. Mansfield's plan, the two governments would negotiate on targets to increase trade while reducing the huge imbalances against the United States, set up rules to ease trade problems, create a mechanism for increased economic and monetary coordination and seek a "more equitable" redistribution of the world security burden.

Observers cited these principal objections to a trade arrangement: •The perception that the United States would never win enough access to the Japanese market to make such an arrangement fair. (Not even the Baucus variation projects free trade in the immediate future.)

•The view that a preferential trade arrangement with Japan would create enormous problems for other countries, especially Japan's Asian and Pacific neighbors.

•As a practical matter, it seems to me that a decision is a long way off," said Clayton K. Yentzer, the U.S. trade representative.

THE ROYAL OAK Audemars Piguet La plus prestigieuse des signatures. Advertisement for luxury watches.



Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High/Low, Case Quot. Chgr. Lists various stocks like IBM, GE, and Ford.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High/Low, Case Quot. Chgr. Lists various stocks like AT&T, Microsoft, and Apple.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High/Low, Case Quot. Chgr. Lists various stocks like Exxon, Shell, and Amstar.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High/Low, Case Quot. Chgr. Lists various stocks like USWA, UNICOM, and WJR.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High/Low, Case Quot. Chgr. Lists various stocks like WFC, VFC, and WY.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High/Low, Case Quot. Chgr. Lists various stocks like WICOR, WIS, and WIPAC.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High/Low, Case Quot. Chgr. Lists various stocks like WY, WIPAC, and WIS.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High/Low, Case Quot. Chgr. Lists various stocks like WY, WIPAC, and WIS.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High/Low, Case Quot. Chgr. Lists various stocks like WY, WIPAC, and WIS.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High/Low, Case Quot. Chgr. Lists various stocks like WY, WIPAC, and WIS.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High/Low, Case Quot. Chgr. Lists various stocks like WY, WIPAC, and WIS.

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like WHEAT (CBT) and SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT).

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) and FEEDER CATTLE (CBT).

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like CATTLE (CME) and FEEDER CATTLE (CME).

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like CATTLE (CME) and FEEDER CATTLE (CME).

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like CATTLE (CME) and FEEDER CATTLE (CME).

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like CATTLE (CME) and FEEDER CATTLE (CME).

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like CATTLE (CME) and FEEDER CATTLE (CME).

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like CATTLE (CME) and FEEDER CATTLE (CME).

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like CATTLE (CME) and FEEDER CATTLE (CME).

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like CATTLE (CME) and FEEDER CATTLE (CME).

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like WHEAT (CBT) and SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT).

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) and FEEDER CATTLE (CBT).

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like CATTLE (CME) and FEEDER CATTLE (CME).

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like CATTLE (CME) and FEEDER CATTLE (CME).

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like CATTLE (CME) and FEEDER CATTLE (CME).

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like CATTLE (CME) and FEEDER CATTLE (CME).

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like CATTLE (CME) and FEEDER CATTLE (CME).

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like CATTLE (CME) and FEEDER CATTLE (CME).

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like CATTLE (CME) and FEEDER CATTLE (CME).

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like CATTLE (CME) and FEEDER CATTLE (CME).

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like WHEAT (CBT) and SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT).

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) and FEEDER CATTLE (CBT).

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like CATTLE (CME) and FEEDER CATTLE (CME).

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like CATTLE (CME) and FEEDER CATTLE (CME).

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like CATTLE (CME) and FEEDER CATTLE (CME).

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like CATTLE (CME) and FEEDER CATTLE (CME).

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like CATTLE (CME) and FEEDER CATTLE (CME).

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like CATTLE (CME) and FEEDER CATTLE (CME).

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like CATTLE (CME) and FEEDER CATTLE (CME).

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various futures contracts like CATTLE (CME) and FEEDER CATTLE (CME).

BP Wants to Resume Iran Operations

NICOSIA — British Petroleum Co. told Iran's official news agency, IRNA, on Monday that it was interested in resuming operations in Iran.

The agency quoted a BP spokesman, Roddy Kennedy, as saying that the company would welcome full restoration of diplomatic ties between Iran and Britain.

"If there was an opportunity in Iran we would be interested," the agency quoted Mr. Kennedy as saying. But he said it was too early to be specific.

BP had a large involvement in Iran until the overthrow of the shah in 1979 in the Islamic revolution.

"It was our biggest source of production, and when the shah fell it accounted for about a third of our crude oil supplies," he said.

But he said speculation that British companies could win big contracts for economic reconstruction in Iran were premature and overstated.

A formal cease-fire in the eight-year war between Iran and Iraq is due to go into effect on Saturday.

Separately, the government of Kuwait, which holds a 22.1 percent stake in BP, said Monday that it may sell some shares.

The Kuwait Investment Office, the country's investment arm, said in a filing with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington that it "continually reviews Kuwait's investment portfolio in light of market conditions and other factors, and may from time to time dispose of securities."

Kuwait did not further describe its plans in the SEC filing.

SEC Curbs Short Sales Related to Offerings

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission adopted on Monday a temporary rule barring certain short sales related to public offerings.

The rule prohibits covering such short sales with securities purchased from an underwriter, broker or dealer participating in the offering.

It applies only from the time a registration statement is filed with the SEC to the time that sales may be made in the public offering of securities.

The rule is not intended as a bar to short selling in general. It also does not apply to traders covering a short sale with securities purchased in the secondary market from individuals other than those taking part in the offering.

The rule was adopted by a 4-0 vote, subject to review in two years.

The commission voted 3-1 to apply it to the stock exchanges as well as to the over-the-counter market, where the potential for manipulation is said by the SEC staff to be greater.

That is because the exchanges already have a rule banning short sales on a down tick in prices.

In a short sale, a trader sells stock he does not yet own in anticipation that it will decline in price. Traders have five days to settle such transactions, during which they expect to be able to buy the shares for less than they sold them, thus making a profit.

"This rule addresses the one time when someone does not have that second risk," said Richard Ketchum, director of the SEC's market regulation division.

A short seller who covers a position in the offering does not have to worry about the risk of being able to liquidate his position without moving the price back up. This is because the trader knows the official price of the offering cannot change between the filing and date of sale.

Venezuela Evaluates Loan Plans

CARACAS — The Venezuelan government is evaluating proposals for short-term financial operations after talks with creditors in the United States, a presidential communiqué said on Monday.

The statement said that a "positive climate" prevailed during talks last week between a mission led by Finance Minister Hector Hurtado and officials of leading U.S. banks, the U.S. government and multilateral institutions.

It said Mr. Hurtado had briefed President Jaime Lusinchi on the talks, aimed at gaining new credit to offset declining revenues caused by a fall in price of oil, Venezuela's main export.

Mr. Hurtado met Mr. Lusinchi for seven hours on Sunday to review alternatives, the communiqué said, without elaborating on the nature of the loans discussed in the United States.

London Metals

Table with columns: Metal, Price, Change. Lists various metals like Aluminum, Copper, and Lead.

Table with columns: Metal, Price, Change. Lists various metals like Zinc, Nickel, and Tin.

Table with columns: Metal, Price, Change. Lists various metals like Silver, Platinum, and Palladium.

Table with columns: Metal, Price, Change. Lists various metals like Gold, Iron, and Steel.

Table with columns: Metal, Price, Change. Lists various metals like Cobalt, Manganese, and Vanadium.

Table with columns: Metal, Price, Change. Lists various metals like Cadmium, Selenium, and Tellurium.

London Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Lists various commodities like Sugar, Coffee, and Cotton.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Lists various commodities like Wheat, Soybeans, and Corn.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Lists various commodities like Oil, Gas, and Coal.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Lists various commodities like Rubber, Hides, and Wool.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Lists various commodities like Lumber, Paper, and Textiles.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Lists various commodities like Metals, Minerals, and Chemicals.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Lists various commodities like Aluminum, Coffee, and Cotton.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Lists various commodities like Wheat, Soybeans, and Corn.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Lists various commodities like Oil, Gas, and Coal.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Lists various commodities like Rubber, Hides, and Wool.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Lists various commodities like Lumber, Paper, and Textiles.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Lists various commodities like Metals, Minerals, and Chemicals.

U.S. Shoe Corp

U.S. Shoe Corp. has announced that it will be liquidating its assets and ceasing operations.

Tender Offer for Sends Stock Up

A tender offer for shares of a company has caused its stock price to rise significantly.

U.S. Investigating Stockholder in MK

The U.S. government is investigating a stockholder in a company for alleged insider trading.

IRELAND: Austere

Ireland is facing an austere economic situation due to high unemployment and budget cuts.

Drexel Workers Had Boesky Stake

Workers at Drexel Burnham Lambert have a stake in the company, according to a report.

DM Futures Options

DM Futures Options are available for trading on the market.

To Our Readers

Our readers are invited to contact us for more information on our services.

U.S. Car Sales Dropped 7.6% in Early August

U.S. car sales dropped 7.6% in early August, according to industry data.

Random House Plans Crown Group Purchase

Random House is planning to purchase the Crown Group, a publishing company.

U.S. Treasuries

U.S. Treasuries are available for purchase and sale.

Dividends

Dividends are being paid to shareholders of various companies.

DM Futures Options

DM Futures Options are available for trading on the market.

To Our Readers

Our readers are invited to contact us for more information on our services.

U.S. Car Sales Dropped 7.6% in Early August

U.S. car sales dropped 7.6% in early August, according to industry data.

Random House Plans Crown Group Purchase

Random House is planning to purchase the Crown Group, a publishing company.

U.S. Treasuries

U.S. Treasuries are available for purchase and sale.

Dividends

Dividends are being paid to shareholders of various companies.

DM Futures Options

DM Futures Options are available for trading on the market.

To Our Readers

Our readers are invited to contact us for more information on our services.

U.S. Car Sales Dropped 7.6% in Early August

U.S. car sales dropped 7.6% in early August, according to industry data.

Random House Plans Crown Group Purchase

Random House is planning to purchase the Crown Group, a publishing company.

U.S. Treasuries

U.S. Treasuries are available for purchase and sale.

Dividends

Dividends are being paid to shareholders of various companies.

DM Futures Options

DM Futures Options are available for trading on the market.

To Our Readers

Our readers are invited to contact us for more information on our services.

U.S. Car Sales Dropped 7.6% in Early August

U.S. car sales dropped 7.6% in early August, according to industry data.

Random House Plans Crown Group Purchase

Random House is planning to purchase the Crown Group, a publishing company.

U.S. Treasuries

U.S. Treasuries are available for purchase and sale.

Dividends

Dividends are being paid to shareholders of various companies.

DM Futures Options

DM Futures Options are available for trading on the market.

To Our Readers

Our readers are invited to contact us for more information on our services.

U.S. Car Sales Dropped 7.6% in Early August

U.S. car sales dropped 7.6% in early August, according to industry data.

Random House Plans Crown Group Purchase

Random House is planning to purchase the Crown Group, a publishing company.

U.S. Treasuries

U.S. Treasuries are available for purchase and sale.

Dividends

Dividends are being paid to shareholders of various companies.

DM Futures Options

DM Futures Options are available for trading on the market.

To Our Readers

Our readers are invited to contact us for more information on our services.

U.S. Car Sales Dropped 7.6% in Early August

U.S. car sales dropped 7.6% in early August, according to industry data.

Random House Plans Crown Group Purchase

Random House is planning to purchase the Crown Group, a publishing company.

U.S. Treasuries

U.S. Treasuries are available for purchase and sale.

Dividends

Dividends are being paid to shareholders of various companies.

DM Futures Options

DM Futures Options are available for trading on the market.

To Our Readers

Our readers are invited to contact us for more information on our services.

U.S. Car Sales Dropped 7.6% in Early August

U.S. car sales dropped 7.6% in early August, according to industry data.

Random House Plans Crown Group Purchase

Random House is planning to purchase the Crown Group, a publishing company.

U.S. Treasuries

U.S. Treasuries are available for purchase and sale.

Dividends

Dividends are being paid to shareholders of various companies.

DM Futures Options

DM Futures Options are available for trading on the market.

To Our Readers

Our readers are invited to contact us for more information on our services.

U.S. Car Sales Dropped 7.6% in Early August

U.S. car sales dropped 7.6% in early August, according to industry data.

Random House Plans Crown Group Purchase

Random House is planning to purchase the Crown Group, a publishing company.

U.S. Treasuries

U.S. Treasuries are available for purchase and sale.

Dividends

Dividends are being paid to shareholders of various companies.

DM Futures Options

DM Futures Options are available for trading on the market.

To Our Readers

Our readers are invited to contact us for more information on our services.

U.S. Car Sales Dropped 7.6% in Early August

U.S. car sales dropped 7.6% in early August, according to industry data.

Random House Plans Crown Group Purchase

Random House is planning to purchase the Crown Group, a publishing company.

U.S. Treasuries

U.S. Treasuries are available for purchase and sale.

Dividends

Dividends are being paid to shareholders of various companies.

DM Futures Options

DM Futures Options are available for trading on the market.

To Our Readers

Our readers are invited to contact us for more information on our services.

U.S. Car Sales Dropped 7.6% in Early August

U.S. car sales dropped 7.6% in early August, according to industry data.

Random House Plans Crown Group Purchase

Random House is planning to purchase the Crown Group, a publishing company.

U.S. Treasuries

U.S. Treasuries are available for purchase and sale.

Dividends

Dividends are being paid to shareholders of various companies.

DM Futures Options

DM Futures Options are available for trading on the market.

To Our Readers

Our readers are invited to contact us for more information on our services.

U.S. Car Sales Dropped 7.6% in Early August



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

U.S. Shoe Corp. Considers Sell-Off

CINCINNATI — U.S. Shoe Corp. said Monday that it was considering the sale of the company, which has an indicated value of more than \$1 billion.

exchange, rose 56 to close at \$24.625. U.S. Shoe said that the possible sale or restructuring was not the result of any specific offer and that the company was not engaged in discussions with potential buyers.

Mr. Barach said the company's full value was not reflected in its stock's current market price. U.S. Shoe operates more than 1,900 stores in the United States, including Casual Corner women's clothing. Its shoe brands include Red Cross and Pappagallo.

Tender Offer for Interco Sends Stock Up Sharply

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches CHICAGO — Interco Inc.'s stock jumped Monday after an investor group launched an unsolicited tender offer for \$70 a share, which analysts viewed as too low.

Day at Newhard, Cook. "I agree with the market." Some analysts have estimated that Interco might be worth as much as \$78 a share.

Interco said stockholders would be better served by a restructuring plan it is pursuing. The plan would include selling the company's faltering apparel operations and paying shareholders a special dividend.

U.S. Investigating Stockholder in MK

WASHINGTON — Edward Heil, who holds 6.2 percent of Morrison Knudsen Corp.'s common stock, said Monday that he was the target of a Federal Trade Commission inquiry to determine if he violated federal antitrust laws in purchasing the shares.

City Capital is a Washington-based group led by two brothers, Steven and Mitchell Rales. They already own about 8.7 percent of Interco's 38.4 million common shares outstanding.

Unilever Profit Up 13.7% for 2d Quarter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — Unilever Group, the British-Dutch consumer products conglomerate, reported Monday that pretax profit for the second quarter rose 13.7 percent, to \$391 million (\$670 million) from \$344 million a year earlier.

erlands. Expressed in guilders, the company said, pretax profit for the quarter was 1.31 billion guilders, compared with 1.15 billion.

ter," said Michael Angus, chairman of Unilever PLC. "Most parts of the business contributed to this result."

IRELAND: Austerity Program Boosts the Economy

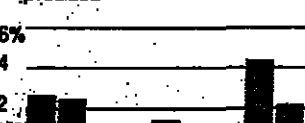
(Continued from Page 1)

has a comparatively impoverished economy. Its wealth is less than two-thirds of the European average. It must upgrade its industrial structure to compete.

A Better Outlook in Ireland

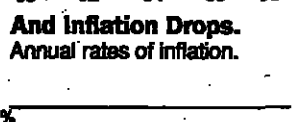
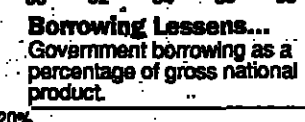
The Economy Has Strengthened... Change in the gross national product.

While the Trade Surplus Mounts... Change in the current account, as a percentage of gross national product.



Borrowing Lessens... Government borrowing as a percentage of gross national product.

And Inflation Drops... Annual rates of inflation.



"We're going to survive against the giants of Europe, we have to get our house in order and be a profitable, cost-effective place for doing business," said John R. McMahon, chief economist of the Industrial Development Authority of Ireland.

So far, it has paid off. Government borrowing as a percentage of gross national product has been cut from 13.2 percent in 1986 to a projected 8.2 percent this year.

The economy, which had contracted by 1.6 percent in 1986, grew by 4.5 percent last year, thanks to a 14 percent rise in exports.

In 1987, the export surge gave Ireland a trade surplus in its current account, which includes both goods and services, for the first time in 20 years.

And, for the first four months of 1988, exports, led by electronics and chemicals, rose by 18 percent, although economic growth for the year is expected to slow to 2 percent or less, dampened by further reductions in public spending.

Moreover, interest rates have fallen sharply and inflation is down to an annual rate of 1.8 percent.

Wage and price hikes are being kept in check by a deal the government, shortly after coming to power, struck with major trade unions: that pay raises be held to 3 percent a year for the next three years.

There are signs that consumer and business confidence is increasing. Housing prices in Dublin, after remaining stagnant or falling for six years, have begun to rise; tax registrations rose 14 percent in the first quarter of 1988 and foreigners have become net buyers of hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of government bonds.

And, in another vote of confidence in the government, foreign companies are opening scores of factories and research plants.

Despite the encouraging trends, Ireland still faces at least a few more years of austerity.

In a June speech to Parliament, Mr. Haughey said "great progress had been made in overcoming economic difficulties. But, he warned, we are still spending and borrowing too much in relation to what we produce and our capacity to pay."

Ireland's foreign debt alone represents 60 percent of its gross national product, while its total debt, about \$38 billion, comes to \$41,000 for each household in the country.

The other persistent worry is unemployment. The jobless rate has leveled off and may even be declining marginally, but it remains at an exceptionally high 19 percent. And any easing of that number is largely explained by emigration: Nearly

one-third of Ireland's college graduates seek work overseas.

Steady growth is the only long-term cure for Ireland's national debt, unemployment and emigration. To achieve that, the nation must foster far more entrepreneurs to generate profits and jobs.

Ireland has produced a handful of substantial multinational corporations in this decade, including the holding company conglomerate, Jefferson Smurfit Group Ltd., the aviation-leasing company, Guinness Peat, and the agricultural developer, Masstock.

Several companies are in the up-and-coming category. Most were founded by young Irishmen who worked overseas, saved money and returned home to start businesses.

Pascal Phelan founded the Master Meat Packers Group, applying experience in Australian banking and the Irish beef industry.

His company buys Irish cattle, slaughters and processes them at its six factories, and ships most of the vacuum-packed cuts to major British food retailers, including Sainsbury's, Tesco and Marks & Spencer.

When Master Meat Packers opened for business, most Irish beef was still shipped by the carcass. The company has played a large role in shifting the local industry to boneless cuts, thus keep-

ing more of the processing value and profits in Ireland.

The company's sales, all from exports, are running at \$235 million, up 60 percent in two years.

Mentec International Ltd. represents an effort to exploit the large presence of foreign multinationals in Ireland. Founded in 1978 by Michael Peirce, a former lecturer in electrical engineering at the University of Dublin's Trinity College, it makes specialized computer systems for manufacturing.

With electrical engineers and computer scientists accounting for nearly two-thirds of its work force of 100 people, Mentec is the kind of company the Irish government would like to see more of.

Like all Irish entrepreneurs, Mr. Peirce prides the present business environment, with one glaring exception: the extremely high personal income tax rates. The top rate, of 53 percent, starts at \$15,000 for a single person and at \$29,200 for a married household head.

Government officials recognize the toll that high personal taxes have on entrepreneurial drive. And, they make pledges, though somewhat vague, to cut income taxes.

"It's the next item on our agenda," said Mr. Brennan, the trade minister. "But until now, we couldn't have even imagined discussing personal income-tax cuts."

U.S. Insurer Chubb Stirred Up a Storm With Its Farmers Rain Policies

By Eric N. Berg

NEW YORK — Chubb Corp., one of the largest insurers in the United States, thought it was doing itself and the nation's farmers a favor two years ago, when it began offering rain insurance. Chubb would make a tidy profit from a clever product, and the farmers would be protected against a lack of rainfall.

their money back. They want the insurance, under which farmers who were accepted for the coverage will receive a payment averaging about \$40,000 if rainfall during the growing season is below a certain level. The excluded farmers charged that Chubb decided to return their money only when it became clear that the insurer might have to make a huge payout.

Now, Chubb wishes it had never heard of rain insurance, and it is refusing to issue policies to 6,200 farmers in 10 Farm Belt states who applied for the coverage this spring. Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

The struggle has quickly turned nasty. Chubb has returned the farmers' premium checks and has offered to pay those who met the application deadline amounts equal to their premiums, which averaged \$2,500. Thousands of the farmers accepted the offer, which could cost Chubb \$20 million.

But more than 1,000 farmers, whose crops have withered during one of the worst droughts this century, do not want the money back. They want the insurance, under which farmers who were accepted for the coverage will receive a payment averaging about \$40,000 if rainfall during the growing season is below a certain level.

Now, Chubb wishes it had never heard of rain insurance, and it is refusing to issue policies to 6,200 farmers in 10 Farm Belt states who applied for the coverage this spring. Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

The struggle has quickly turned nasty. Chubb has returned the farmers' premium checks and has offered to pay those who met the application deadline amounts equal to their premiums, which averaged \$2,500. Thousands of the farmers accepted the offer, which could cost Chubb \$20 million.

But more than 1,000 farmers, whose crops have withered during one of the worst droughts this century, do not want the money back. They want the insurance, under which farmers who were accepted for the coverage will receive a payment averaging about \$40,000 if rainfall during the growing season is below a certain level.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$413 million in insurance after a \$30 million limit had been set and because it reserved the right to reject applications after they were submitted.

Chubb said it is not obliged to provide the coverage because its brokers accepted applications for \$4







CURRENCY MARKETS

BRITAIN: Rise in Sales Reignites Fears of Inflation

(Continued from first finance page) The current 4.6 percent annual rate... The Bank of England, the central bank, has moved to stem the spending boom...

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Mon., Fri. Includes Deutsche mark, French franc, Japanese yen, Swiss franc.

improvement in the worsening U.K. trade position... The dollar was stable as business slackened before the release of U.S. trade data, due on Tuesday...

Bundesbank Forecasts Recovery in Banks' Profit

FRANKFURT — Last October's market collapse made the annual earnings growth of West Germany's banks slow in 1987... The commission surplus fell 2.5 percent to 11.8 billion DM...

Options Trip Japanese Exporters Price of 'Zero-Cost' Dollar Tactic Was Lost Opportunity

TOKYO — Japanese exporters lost out on the chance to make big profits when the dollar rose to 135 yen because they were forced to sell at much lower levels to cover currency option commitments... Many Japanese exporters sold dollars aggressively after the release of good U.S. trade deficit numbers...

they had made on earlier transactions" in options, the specialist said... Ironically, zero-cost options were originally designed by banks in part to induce Japanese corporations, which dislike paying premiums, to use options, traders said...

Mexico Extends Freezes

MEXICO CITY — The government, in its first major statement on domestic economic policy since last month's tumultuous presidential election, said its freezes on prices, wages and the exchange rate would be extended until Nov. 30...

OUTPUT: Rise in U.S. Shows Economy Accelerating

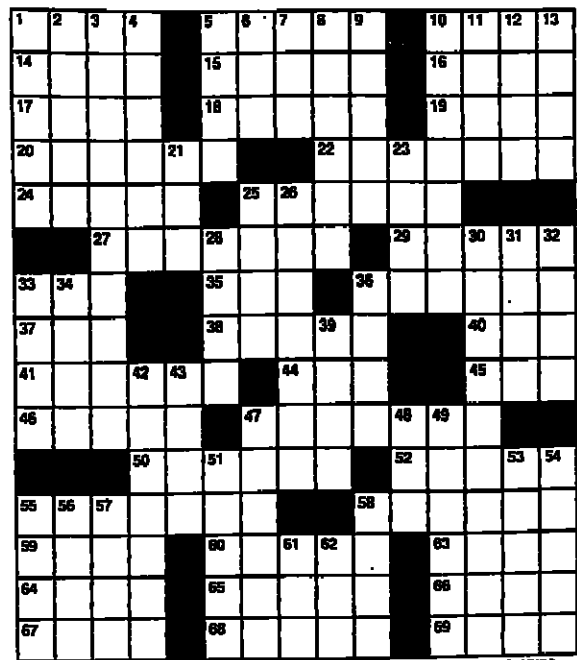
(Continued from first finance page) Utility production climbed 0.6 percent, after a 2.5 percent June increase with both months showing heavy demand for air conditioning... Output at the nation's mines, including oil and gas-drilling activities, rose 0.6 percent in July...

Large financial table with multiple columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc. Includes various stock symbols and financial data.

Monday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.

Monday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.





ACROSS 55 Like some Irish eyes... 58 Governing body... 10 Lincoln's coin... 14 Drug plant... 15 Mature Repute... 17 Actor Bruce... 18 Kind of car... 19 Place for broken matches... 20 Steering device... 22 Put on a happy face... 24 Colorless liquid... 25 Plot... 27 O.K... 29 Picasso or Casals... 33 Kind of tide or water... 35 Unit of heat for short... 36 Dormant... 37 Kind of can... 38 AMPAS award... 40 Lustrous gems... 44 Midwest inst... 45 Mormons... 52 Violet, e.g.

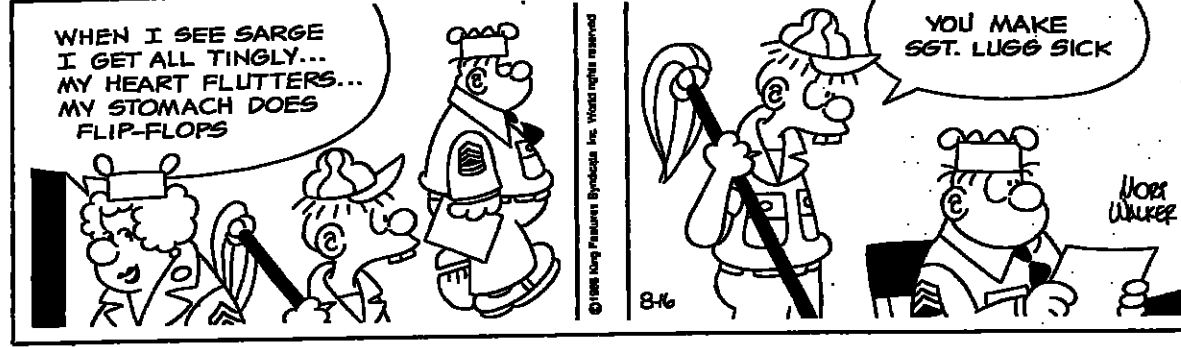
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

ROUND ABOUT CLOSE TO MID-NIGHT: The Jazz Writings of Boris Vian. Translated and Edited by Mike Zwerin. Quartet Books Ltd., 27 Goodge Street, London W1. Reviewed by Stuart Troup

THE jazz traditionalists and beboppers in postwar France were battling the worthiness of the musical changes coming across the Atlantic. And Boris Vian frolicked among them, baiting and castigating the combatants with wit, whimsy and satire.

State-side emergence of bebop during the 1940s, when such players as Charlie Parker and Dizzy Gillespie had synthesized new harmonic, tonal and rhythmic standards. The sound bit the French jazz community like a jolt after the Liberation. It was anathema to many, and Vian took them apart.

His favorite target was the jazz historian Hugues Panassié, a major force in the Hot Club de France, who concluded that bebop was essentially the art of diminished fifths. In reply to such ridiculous, Vian suggested in the March 1950 issue of Jazz, Among them:

"Issue confidential buy-orders for a large block of fifths and then dump them on the market without warning. The fifth will diminish automatically by the law of supply and demand."

Amid a potpourri of whimsy in the November 1949 issue of Jazz News, he noted: "With regard to the pocket trumpet, the Americans have put a new elliptical mouthpiece on the market. According to publicity, it will add three notes to the upper register. What should we do with them?"

Vian rarely let his views get in the way of his fun, except on the issue of racism. His reviews of music were succinct and imaginative. And when descriptions failed him, as with Gillespie's recording of "Oop Pop a Da," he wrote: "Buy this record even if you can't pay your taxes and have to talk your girlfriend out of going to the movies."

Perhaps Vian best characterized his own work in the February 1953 issue of La Partisienne, when he wrote: "There are those who are in no hurry to crown or classify — those who are mock accepted values, who rejoice when the unexpected values because it's fun, who are interested in it because it's music. When these people put records on their turntables and play them, they quickly understand that a good number of jazz records hold their own against Albinoni, Berg and Ravel. And it amuses them to read other people's articles about their favorite sport because they are pleased when it is spoken about at all, even by idiots (idiots can be fun). These good people, I fondly hope, are my readers. I love people who know how to laugh, even if they laugh at me."

Stuart Troup, who is on the staff of Newsday, wrote this for the International Herald Tribune.

Solution to Previous Puzzle. A grid of words including: CALL, KRAIT, ARMA, ALLE, RABBI, BIAS, BEETHOVENS, FIFTH, SENTINEL, REESE, DEN, GEES, MASTER, AIRS, SEW, ARTE, APRON, USE, MOONLIGHT, SONATA, ISO, ARRIS, OVER, EEL, DIED, STRESS, ELSE, SITA, REEVE, SCALAWAG, EMPEROR, CONCERTO, PIER, ROALD, REED, STET, BIRDS, ONES.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

IN one of the most remarkable feats ever by an 11-year-old, Judit Polgar of Hungary tied for first place with her 19-year-old sister, Zsuzsa, one of the strongest female players in the world, in a small invitational tournament in Egisstadir, Iceland, June 5-15. They each scored 6½-2½ against an otherwise all-male field that included two grandmasters.

Moreover, Judit's tally gave her a second norm toward the international master title. Her first came in New York last April. One more norm could make her the youngest such titleholder in history, girl or boy. Not even Bobby Fischer made it that young.

The quality of Judit Polgar's play may be judged from her game with Hannes Stefansson of Iceland, who was the winner of the 1987 Cadet (under 16) Championship in Innsbruck, Austria.

There is no need, in the Center Counter Defense, for Black to recapture immediately with 2...Qd5 because after the alternative 2...Nf6, the attempt to hold the gambit pawn by 3...c6 4...dc does not succeed against 4...Nc6 5...d3 6...Nc3 6...B5 7...N3 Bb4, with solid positional compensation for Black.

After 5...g6, it can be seen that Black has given up a pawn but was not only 25 Bb7 but also 25 grip in the center to follow the hypermodern strategy of put-ting pressure on the white cen-ter pawns. It was earlier thought that White should anticipate that pressure by pre-venting a pin with ...Bg4, but a few recent games have shown that to be necessary.

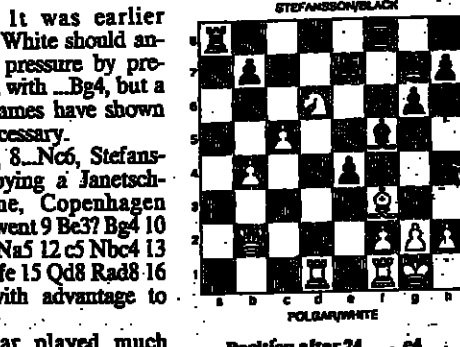
In playing 3...Nc6, Stefansson was copying a Janetsch-Larsen game, Copenhagen 1977, which went 9...Bc7 Bg10 d5 Bf3 11...Na5 12...c5 Nb4 13...B4 14...de 15...Qd8 Rd8 16...Bc7 Rd2, with advantage to Black.

But Polgar played much more aggressively, with 9...d5! primed for 9...Na5 10...c5 Bc3 (10...Nc6? 11...Qe1 creates the terrible threat of 12...b4!) 11...Bg7 12...Bf4!ab 13...Bb2 13...Bc7. Qd7 14...Bb1b7 15...Rb5 ab 16...Bb6 wins the trapped knight! 13...B4 Ba1 14...Qa1 fe 15...Ba2 16...Bc4, yielding White two minor pieces and a powerful attack for a rook and two pawns.

Thus, Stefansson played 9...Nc6 10...Nc5 Bc3, but after 11...Bb6 Bg7 12...Bg7 Kf3 13...Qd4 f6 14...c5 15...Qd2 Nf7 16...b4, Polgar controlled more space in the center.

Had Stefansson developed with 19...Nf6, Polgar could 2...Qd5 because after the alternative 2...Nf6, the attempt to hold the gambit pawn by 3...c6 4...dc does not succeed against 4...Nc6 5...d3 6...Nc3 6...B5 7...N3 Bb4, with solid positional compensation for Black.

After 5...g6, it can be seen that Black has given up a pawn but was not only 25 Bb7 but also 25 grip in the center to follow the hypermodern strategy of put-ting pressure on the white cen-ter pawns. It was earlier thought that White should anticipate that pressure by pre-venting a pin with ...Bg4, but a few recent games have shown that to be necessary.



Bo4 26 Rdcel forced the gain of a pawn. To put up any kind of fight, Stefansson should have tried 29...Nc5 rather than the resigned 29...Nc3. On 30...Qb7, Stefansson could have tried 33...Rc3 34...Rc5 Qe5 35...Nf7 Bf7 36...Qf7 Qe1 37...Rf1 Qc3 38...Kf1, but this would not stop Polgar from winning. After 34...Qe7, there could have followed 34...Ra8 35...Nf7 36...Ng5 Kf6 37...Nc6! threatening both 38...Qe5 mate and 38...Nc5. Stefansson gave up.

Table with columns: Rank, Name, Points, Games Played. Includes names like Polgar, Zsuzsa, and others.

Table with columns: Rank, Name, Points, Games Played. Includes names like Polgar, Zsuzsa, and others.

Table with columns: Rank, Name, Points, Games Played. Includes names like Polgar, Zsuzsa, and others.

Table with columns: Rank, Name, Points, Games Played. Includes names like Polgar, Zsuzsa, and others.

Table with columns: Rank, Name, Points, Games Played. Includes names like Polgar, Zsuzsa, and others.

Table with columns: Rank, Name, Points, Games Played. Includes names like Polgar, Zsuzsa, and others.

Table with columns: Rank, Name, Points, Games Played. Includes names like Polgar, Zsuzsa, and others.

Table with columns: Rank, Name, Points, Games Played. Includes names like Polgar, Zsuzsa, and others.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Jumble puzzle grid with words: DEWUN, HOTBO, SMOIGE, LOEPEE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Yesterday's Jumbles: FRAME SOAPY QUESY CHROME. Answer: "Did you hear my last joke?" - "I SURE HOPE SO!"

WEATHER

Weather forecast table with columns: Region, High, Low, Wind, Sky, Precip.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Aug. 15.

World Stock Markets table with columns: Market, Index, Change, Previous.

Market Closed

The stock markets in Brussels, Madrid, Milan, Paris, were closed Monday for a holiday.

Table with columns: Market, Index, Change, Previous.

Large advertisement for Goldstar TVs and VCRs, featuring the Goldstar logo and promotional text.



Yankees Ou... (Partial text from another page)

Scoreboard table with columns: Team, Score, Innings.

Transition... (Partial text from another page)



SPORTS

PGA Champ Sluman Becomes Golf's Little Big Man



The slightly dazed winner, hugging his caddy on the 18th green.

By Sally Jenkins
Washington Post Service
EDMOND, Oklahoma — There were too many other players to consider going into Sunday's final round of the PGA Championship at Oak Tree to pay much mind to diminutive Jeff Sluman. But the shortest, shyest player here shot a record-tying round of 6-under-par 65 to win the last major tournament of the golf season — which also happened to be the first victory of a mostly undistinguished career.

Sluman could easily have won by attrition, since his closest competition, third-round leader Paul Azinger and Britain's Nick Faldo, could only muster rounds of 71. Instead, the 30-year-old, who began the day three strokes behind, fled from the field with five birdies, a single bogey and an eagle on the par-5 fifth hole that turned out to be conclusive.

That delivered victory by three strokes over Azinger, a former teammate at Florida State, and the largest paycheck of his career, \$160,000. Two tournament scoring records were also matched from this unexpected source: the lowest final round of a PGA and the lowest winning total (12-under-par 272), both set by David Graham at Oakland Hills in 1979.

"I thought I had a good chance starting the day, really," Sluman said. "I just wanted to get it under par early and see what happened from there."

Sluman, who stands 5-foot-7 (1.70 meters), hung around largely unnoticed all week with scores of 69-70-68, neither saying nor doing much other than staying in contention. Those rounds were lost in the flurry of scoring records on the usually severe Pete Dye-designed course, which was weakened by a lack of wind and soft greens. Bob Gilder set a career record of 66 on the first day; club pro Jay Overton tied that, and Dave Rummel established a new one with a 64 on Friday. Saturday, Azinger made a hole-in-one to take a one-stroke lead over Rummel going into Sunday.



Jeff Sluman, after holing a wedge shot for an eagle at No. 5.

Yankees Outmuscle Twins, 9-6

MINNEAPOLIS — New York had it when it counted and Minnesota had it too late. Jack Clark, Mike Pagliarulo and Rafael Santana all drove in two runs Sunday to back the pitching of John Candalaria and carry the Yankees to a 9-6 victory over the Twins. Candalaria (13-7) scattered two runs on nine hits and two walks with one strikeout in six innings to register his fourth victory in the last two years against Minnesota.

Henderson doubled and scored on Claudell Washington's single off Juan Berenguer. Washington stole second and came home on Don Mattingly's single. Pagliarulo and Don Slaught singled to score Mattingly. Randy Velardi then drew a walk off German Gonzalez, and

waukee, Eddie Murray drove in three runs with a homer and a single and Mickey Tettleton hit a two-run home run to lead Baltimore. Angels 6, Athletics 4: In Oakland, California, Tony Armas went 4-for-5 with two home runs, including a tie-breaking shot in the seventh, as California ended Oakland's six-game winning streak.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Table with Major League Standings and Sunday's Line Scores. Columns include team names, wins/losses, and scores.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Rafael Santana's two-run single made the score 9-2. Kirby Puckett's 18th home run of the year cut the margin to 9-3, and Minnesota pulled to within 9-6 in the ninth when Puckett and Gary Gaetti singled ahead of a triple by Brian Harper, who scored on a groundout by Tim Laudner. Scott Nielsen got John Christensen to fly out to the left-field warning track to end the game.

GOLF

PGA Championship

Table with Major League Leaders and PGA Championship scores. Columns include player names, scores, and statistics.

TRANSITION

NEW YORK—Placed Wayne Tolson, infielder, on the 15-day disabled list. Reached Tim Lincecum, pitcher, for the purpose of allowing Randy Velardi, infielder, and Scott Nielsen, pitcher, from Columbus of the International League.

FOOTBALL

MINNEAPOLIS—Placed Wayne Tolson, infielder, on the 15-day disabled list. Reached Tim Lincecum, pitcher, for the purpose of allowing Randy Velardi, infielder, and Scott Nielsen, pitcher, from Columbus of the International League.

IOC to Study New Ways Of Protesting Apartheid

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Despite South Africa's banishment from the International Olympic Committee 18 years ago and the IOC's standing opposition to South African participation in sports anywhere, athletes from other countries who have competed in South Africa are still allowed to participate in the Olympics.

At a recent meeting in Lansanne, Switzerland, with sports leaders from black African nations, IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch announced that a commission would be appointed to study ways to increase the isolation of South Africa for as long as apartheid, its policy of racial segregation, is in effect.

NFL Pushing Its Export Drive

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service
GOTEBORG, Sweden — Three hundred and fifty years after the first Swedes settled in the New World, the Vikings — the football variety from Minnesota — spent the past few days in Scandinavia for what people here are fond of describing as their first "real" home game.

The NFL effort to take the distinctive American sport of football abroad began in earnest only a few years ago, and it met with much skepticism at the time. The Chicago-Dallas game in Wembley Stadium in London two years ago was the league's first serious effort to stage a game overseas.

Diver Is Charged With Manslaughter

TAMPA, Florida — State prosecutors on Monday filed alcohol-related manslaughter charges against U.S. Olympic diver Bruce David Kimball, stemming from a traffic accident earlier this month that killed two and injured six.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued from Back Page). Includes sections for ESCORTS & GUIDES, INTERNATIONAL SERVICE, CAPRICE-NYC, MAYFAIR CLUB, ARISTOCATS, TENNIS, and LONDON BELGRAYA.



ART BUCHWALD

A Way With Women

WASHINGTON — George Bush's main problem in winning the presidency is closing the gender gap. All the surveys indicate that women do not trust Bush, and if this is true, it could cost him the election.

interpret it that way," another aide said. "That's why we have our work cut out for us."

"Well, what do you want me to do?" Bush demanded. Bush's political pollster said, "Our surveys show that women think of you as someone they can push around. They don't believe you could arm wrestle the Aytollah Khomeini and win."

"I resent that. Aren't they familiar with my record?" "They know about it but it's all canceled out when you use words like 'doodoo' in your speeches. We have to renege your image."

"Could you elaborate on that?" the vice president asked. "Do you have any objection to wearing a green beret when you get out of the plane?"

"No, I don't." "One of the things our polls tell us is that women dislike you trying to look like something you are not. For example, they say that every time they see you driving a wheat thresher in Kansas, they want to upchuck. I think you're going to have to knock off everything, including mining coal in West Virginia, for the evening news."

"Does that mean I can't pretend I'm fishing for tuna off Key West?"

"You're not fooling anyone, sir. The only way for you to close the gender gap is to be yourself."

"It won't be easy. But if someone said to you, 'Who are you?' what would you say?"

"I'd say, 'I am the vice president of the United States, but I didn't know anything about Noriega in Panama.'"

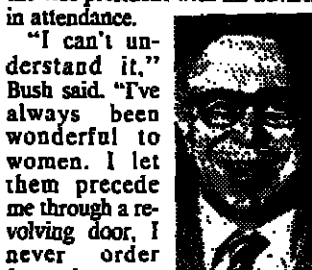
"That's very good, sir. Even if they don't believe you, it sounds honest. Now, women don't expect their presidents to be terrific lovers, but it doesn't hurt if they think you are a great guy in the bedroom."

"You can pass the word that I'm sensational," Bush said. "They may not accept that, Mr. Vice President. When it comes to the gender gap everything is perception."

"What do you suggest?" Bush asked. "Sir, would you try on these cowboy boots?"

"Boy, could I kick some —"

"Hold it, Mr. Vice President. That's what got you into trouble in the first place."



Buchwald

Franciscans Pray For Return of Relics

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine. — The Franciscan Monastery here is relying once again on St. Anthony, the saint of lost articles. The 10 priests and 10 seminarians at the Roman Catholic monastery are praying for the safe return of a glass and bronze case containing some of St. Anthony's remains, which were stolen from the base of a statue of the saint in the monastery chapel July 30.

The friars said that if the case is found, it will be yet another in a long list of missing items the monastery has recovered after prayers to the saint. The case was stolen 10 years ago and recovered by police. A tapestry of St. Anthony was stolen off the chapel wall and returned anonymously through the mail.

Bayreuth: Still The Standard

By John Rockwell New York Times Service

BAYREUTH, West Germany — A visitor to this summer's Bayreuth Festival, the Wagnerian shrine inaugurated in 1876 by the composer himself, would be hard pressed to detect signs of endemic ill health.

As always, the festival is hopelessly, even ludicrously sold out, with thousands on the waiting lists and hundreds of applicants — most of whom travel a considerable distance just to get here — turned away each afternoon. The festival will end Aug. 29.

Certainly, not every production or every individual contribution is ideal, and boos mingled with cheers in the emotional aftermath of every performance.

But there is a striking, if controversial, new "Ring des Nibelungen" from the East German director Harry Kupfer, as well as the composer's "Lohengrin" (by the film director Werner Herzog), "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" (by the composer's grandson and festival director Wolfgang Wagner) and "Parsifal" (by Götz Friedrich).

Every opera, even if the staging seemed misguided, is so obviously prepared with painstaking care, and the general atmosphere of quality and conscientiousness is so palpable, that the festival still stands as the archetype against which all others must be measured.

How do Bayreuth performances stack up against those of days distant and not so distant? Is the festival presenting the best possible casts and productions, given the opportunities and realities of today's operatic world? And what are the prospects for its future?

Its past is illustrious, but also tarnished. Illustrious, because Wagner oversaw the first two festivals — in 1876, when the "Ring" was first performed complete, and 1882, with the first performance of "Parsifal." The years following his death in 1883, when the festival was run by his widow, Cosima, and then by his son, Siegfried, saw the apogee of

Wagnerism worldwide. The great Wagner singers and conductors of the time came to Bayreuth, and so did the intelligentsia of Europe and the world. But by early in this century, Bayreuth had become something of a think tank for racist, proto-fascist pontifications, and by the 1920s, its productions had all too obviously slipped into misguided preservation of an outdated past.

Wagner had expressed severe reservations about the success of the designs and acting (and singing and conducting, for that matter) in the first "Ring," yet Cosima and Siegfried stuck largely to re-creations of what they perceived to be his intentions. Innovations elsewhere — the designs of Gordon Craig and Adolphe Appia, for instance — were unwelcome at Bayreuth.

Cosima and Siegfried both died in 1930, and the English-born, Nazi-loving Winifred, Siegfried's widow, assumed the festival directorship. Her most notorious contribution was the staining of the Wagner name (not that Wagner himself didn't have his unpleasant personal and ideological aspects, anti-Semitism being most included) by transforming the festival into an overt Nazi center.

When the festival reopened in 1951, it was under the directorship of the composer's grandsons, Wieland and Wolfgang. Both directed and designed, but it was Wieland who deservedly seized the world's attention. Although he had apprenticed under Tietjen and such 1930s German designers as Emil Preterorius, it was Wieland who revolutionized Wagner staging and brought Bayreuth into the modern world. He did this first through the quality of his productions, which blended striking, classically minimal designs with brilliant directorial touches and his consummate skill for eliciting the best possible dramatic performances from the singers he had selected.

Wieland brought Appia's ideas, especially of the Wagner stage as a mystical play of light, to fulfillment. He also worked to cultivate a new Wagner ensemble



Scene from "Das Rheingold," part of the new Ring production.

at Bayreuth, stocked with singers both famous and at least initially less well-known, and conducted by men not immediately known as Wagnerians but with strong links to modern music and thought, Pierre Boulez being the prototype.

Wieland internationalized Bayreuth, bringing in Americans and Jews and blacks and others to such an extent that the Bayreuth old guard (which now looks back on the 1950s as a golden era, and rightly so) was outraged.

It was therefore a tragedy that far transcended the individual when Wieland died of cancer in 1966, at the age of 49. Suddenly, Bayreuth was left in the hands of Wolfgang, two years younger and far less talented.

I spent considerable time at Bayreuth in the 1960s, including the summer of 1965, Wieland's final active season there (he staged a new "Ring," and at the time, there were no talking illusions). Subsequent visits have been on occasion and brief, and with trepidation, as well as nostalgia, that I returned this summer, for my first complete round of performances in some 20 years.

There were reasons for trepidation. Not all of Wolfgang's casting, either on paper or as heard on radio and records, seemed suc-

cessful. The productions of directors he had invited to Bayreuth had been a mixed bag, containing bad-boy radicalism and business-as-usual contemporary operatic avant-gardism in about equal measure, and his own stagings had seemed as dowdy as ever.

Wagner-singing is not what it once was, either, everyone seemed to agree (although that's what people always think). And tales of Wolfgang's feuds with other Wagner family members hardly inspired a happy future for the festival.

After nine days here, my feelings are rather more optimistic. As a stage director, Wolfgang has insisted on retaining some presence at Bayreuth. But he seems to know his limits better than he once did. His bet, to judge from the 1981 "Meistersinger" on display this summer, look more surely conceived and executed, and his direction is at least knowing.

And while many of the productions of directors he has brought to the festival have been controversial (Patrice Chéreau's "Ring" in 1976 and Kupfer's this year) or outright failures (Sir Peter Hall's 1983 "Ring"), they have usually had the virtues of daring and energy. Wolfgang has refused to let Bayreuth revert to a musty temple of Wagnerian antiquities.

PEOPLE

Stallone's Bad Timing

Sylvester Stallone's London visit to promote his "Rambo III" film is drawing fire because it coincides with the first anniversary of the massacre of 16 people in Hungerford. "Maybe in some way he can be told that this film is coming out at an inopportune time," said Michael McVair-Wilson, a Conservative member of Parliament whose district includes Hungerford. "My constituents still have an open wound. Armed with an automatic rifle and dressed in combat fatigues, Michael Ryan killed 16 people in the village 60 miles (95 kilometers) west of London last Aug. 19 before killing himself. The British press dubbed the gunman "Rambo" after Stallone's film character. The manager of Hungerford's cinema said he would not show the film. . . . Jerry Rubin, a peace activist who opposes cinema violence and war toys, broke a 63-day liquid-only fast in protest against "Rambo III" — one day for each million dollars allegedly spent on the film. He hit into a giant pizza with a pepperoni peace sign and delivered it to Stallone's home in Malibu, California.

when she told her family she was going for a walk in the Cwmcerw mountains near St. Andre de Valborgne. Police said they did not know what might have happened to Lafont.

The first movement of what is billed as Ludwig van Beethoven's unfinished 10th symphony, pieced together by a musicologist, is to receive its debut performance on Oct. 16, in London. 161 years after it was composed, the Sunday Times reported. The performance by the Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra will be the culmination of five years of research by Dr. Barry Cooper, 39, of the University of Aberdeen.

Emperor Hirohito said on Monday at a ceremony marking the 43rd anniversary of the end of World War II that "it still hurts my heart" to think of those who died in battle and their families. He also praised Japan's development and expansion since the end of the war. Hirohito, 87, is the only surviving leader of the major countries involved in the war.

An antiques dealer says he intends to keep the 24-inch doll purchased for \$48,000, a U.S. record. Richard Wright of Birch Run, Pa., bought the doll, which was made in Germany, during an auction in Anaheim, California. The previous \$35,000 record for a doll was \$45,000 paid for a 19th century French doll sold at a Los Angeles auction two years ago.

British Columbia's Prime Minister, Bill N. van der Zalm, has become the godfather of a baby born to an unmarried stripper who says his stand against abortion persuaded her not to end her pregnancy. Van der Zalm attended the 10-month-old Michael Hendrick's baptism at Roman Catholic church in North Vancouver. When he accepted the invitation from the boy's mother, Suzanna Hinde, he was unaware she had been a stripper. "We're forgiving and we're loving," van der Zalm said after the ceremony. Van der Zalm, whose administration has introduced a program to provide counseling and alternatives to abortion, said he was honored to be the godfather.

Michael Jackson took a detour from his European tour to make a surprise appearance in Monte Carlo, where singer Sammy Davis Jr. is performing. Jackson was on stage for only a few moments on Saturday night, hugging Davis and calling "I love you" to the crowd. Early in his career, Jackson and his brothers — the Jackson Five — were an opening act for Davis.

About 100 soldiers searched on Monday for Pauline Lafont, a 26-year-old French actress who disappeared last week from her mother's vacation home in southern France. Lafont, who has appeared in such films as "The Summer of Gentle Decline," was last seen Thursday

LOW COST FLIGHTS

Table with columns for destinations (New York, Los Angeles, etc.) and flight numbers.

HOTELS

Table with columns for hotel names (Tudor Hotel, etc.) and contact information.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

USADIRECT CALLING THE STATES FROM OVERSEAS HAS NEVER BEEN EASIER WITH USADIRECT SERVICE. Also includes Australia, Belgium, etc.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

UP TO 52 FREE ISSUES. The International Herald Tribune look for details in the daily international ad.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRANCE PROVINCES. ST. TROPEZ - Superb 5-bedroom villa, 400 sqm, dramatic sea view, elegant pool, tennis court, etc.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED. NEUILLY SUPERB DUPLEX. Private garage, F15,000, 42,501/22.

EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS WANTED

AMERICAN BROKERAGE HOUSE in Paris seeks Operations Clerk. The candidate should be bilingual French/English. Working papers obligatory.

AUTOS TAX FREE

U.S. DIVORCE IN 21 DAYS. No need to move to Nevada. Dr. Legal Associates, 107 W. Washington Blvd., New York, NY 10011.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

ANNOUNCEMENTS: AUSTRALIA 0014-881-011, BELGIUM 11-0010, BR. VIRGIN IS. 1-800-872-2881, DENMARK 0430-0010, FINLAND 9800-100-10, FRANCE 19\*-0011, GERMANY, FRG 0130-0010, HONG KONG 008-1111, JAPAN 0039-111, NETHERLANDS 06\*-022-9111, NORWAY 050-12-011, SWEDEN 020-795-611, UNITED KINGDOM 0800-89-0011.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS & SUBURBS. 77 HECLA. Owner sells 930 sqm of lovely agriculture plot of land, diverse possibilities, 2 access, 100 meters from roads, 14/0236 557 other 7pm. MONACO. MONTE CARLO. Principality of Monaco. Real estate and business proposals with character, high quality, beautiful views, swimming pool, 4,000,000. Promotion from 15/0236 557 other 7pm.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED. NEUILLY SUPERB DUPLEX. Private garage, F15,000, 42,501/22. EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS AVAILABLE. AMERICAN BROKERAGE HOUSE in Paris seeks Operations Clerk. The candidate should be bilingual French/English. Working papers obligatory.

EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS WANTED

AMERICAN BROKERAGE HOUSE in Paris seeks Operations Clerk. The candidate should be bilingual French/English. Working papers obligatory. DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE. FRANCO-AMERICAN FAMILY in Paris seeks a French speaking housekeeper, energetic, fun loving, non-smoker.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAL POSITION

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE. MINERVE SEEKS FOR AMERICAN BILINGUAL AGENCY. English, Belgian, Dutch or French secretarial knowledge of French required. English preferred. Bilingual (English/Spanish) for secretarial and typing work processing and translations. Reply Box 009, Herald Tribune, 9221 New York, N.Y.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER

ATTENTION EXECUTIVES. Publish your business message in the International Herald Tribune, where more than a third of all business executives read. Real Estate For Sale: PARIS & SUBURBS. 77 HECLA. Owner sells 930 sqm of lovely agriculture plot of land, diverse possibilities, 2 access, 100 meters from roads, 14/0236 557 other 7pm.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

INTERNATIONAL OFFSHORE COMPANY INCORPORATIONS FROM US\$150. Comprehensive professional services include: incorporation, registration, tax, telephone, mail forwarding worldwide. DIAMONDS. YOUR BEST BUY. Buy diamonds in any price range at lowest wholesale prices direct from Antwerp center of the diamond world.

DIAMONDS

YOUR BEST BUY. Buy diamonds in any price range at lowest wholesale prices direct from Antwerp center of the diamond world. DIAMONDS. YOUR BEST BUY. Buy diamonds in any price range at lowest wholesale prices direct from Antwerp center of the diamond world.

PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD QUICKLY AND EASILY IN THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

By Phone: Call your local IHT representative with your text. You will be informed of the cost immediately, and once prepayment is made your ad will appear within 48 hours. There are 25 letters, signs and spaces in the first line and 36 in the following lines. Minimum space is 3 lines. No abbreviations accepted. Credit Cards: American Express, Diner's Club, Eurocard, Master Card, Access and Visa.

INSEAD

EUROPEAN INSTITUTE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION seeks QUALIFIED SECRETARIES (preferably English mother tongue). To work for Professors of different nationalities. Able to work under own initiative, organized and flexible. keen to work in a highly academic and multicultural environment. Location edge of Fontainebleau forest - 60 Km south of Paris.

Sun Line Cruises

3, 4, 7, 14, 21 DAY CRUISES to the Greek Islands, Egypt, Israel, Turkey and Around Italy. Cruises out of Athens, Nice, Venice.

OFFSHORE COMPANIES

Free professional consultations. Worldwide incorporation. Immediate availability. Full confidential services. London representative. Full administrative services.

FINANCIAL SERVICES

SWISS HANDLING OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS. The key company for: Back to back operations. Trustee for commercial and financial operations.

RENTALS

Principality of Monaco. To let 600 sqm, elegant office premises elegantly furnished and decorated.

U.S. Trade Hit \$12.5 For Month. Kiosk. Israelis Kill 2 In Prison Riot. Worried. What the Vision.